



MIDDLE EAST SNOWSTORM — An Orthodox Jew praying Thursday at the Western Wall in Jerusalem during the region's heaviest snowfall in decades. Page 2.

Are Women Destined to Outpace Men?

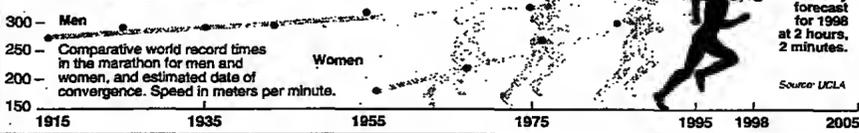
By Boyce Rensberger Washington Post Service

On the track, perhaps more than in other fields, women are catching up to men and, if trends continue, may pull even and perhaps eventually outrun them. According to two scientists who study athletic performance, the speed of champion female runners in recent decades has been increasing so much faster than that of top male competitors that by 1998, both sexes could complete a marathon in the same time: 2 hours and 2 minutes. That is about 5 minutes faster than the current men's world record, and 19 minutes faster than the women's record. In shorter races, where running speeds are higher and men now have a greater advantage, it will take women until the second quarter of the next century to catch up, if present projections hold. Around 2027, the scientists predict, both the men's and the women's world records for the 1,500-meter event will be 3 minutes 13.6 seconds. To reach that time, men would have to better the current record by about 16 seconds while women will have to cut a full 39 seconds from their current best. Parity in the 200-meter race would come around 2050 with a time of 18.6 seconds — more than a second faster than the current men's record and nearly 3 seconds under the women's record.

The scientists, who reported their findings in the current issue of Nature, concede that the idea of women running as fast as men flies in the face of conventional thinking. For one thing, as matters stand now, not one of the world's record-holding women could meet the qualifying standard for men to compete in the 1992 Olympics. "If it weren't for the imperative of the data forcing me to this conclusion, I would have called this implausible and outlandish," said Brian J. Whipp, a physiologist at the medical school of the University of California at Los Angeles. He specializes in research on how the body controls oxygen use during athletic activity. Mr. Whipp made the projections with Susan A. Ward, also at UCLA. Mr. Whipp and Ms. Ward emphasize that they made a simple-minded extrapolation that assumes that no limiting factors will come into play as records continue to be broken. "We know there have to be limits, but there's no way to tell when they might be reached," Mr. Whipp said. When he and Ms. Ward began their eight-decade study of world track records, they assumed that they would find the rate of improvement slowing down. "We hoped to see a sign that runners were approaching a limit," Mr. Whipp said. "That would have told us something about the limits of human physiology." He said that they were surprised to see

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Closing the Gap



Bush Weighs Military Cuts to Trim Taxes

By Ann Devroy Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said in an interview to be broadcast Friday night that he was considering additional reductions in military spending because of the collapse of the Soviet Union, and he suggested a willingness to renegotiate the 1990 budget agreement to allow funds earmarked for the military to be shifted to domestic spending or tax cuts. The White House had previously rejected any suggestions that the 1990 budget pact be altered for fear the overall agreement would collapse and along with it any discipline on federal spending. But Mr. Bush, in an Oval Office interview with David Frost on Dec. 23, said "there may be room for some maneuvering" within the budget agreement, and added, "There are ways to live within the caps and then juggle around inside, but that would take new legislation." The budget director, Richard G. Darman, briefed members of the cabinet Thursday on the broad outlines of the budget and officials report that Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and Mr. Darman have reached an agreement on the level of new military cuts. Elements of Mr. Bush's economic growth package, which will be part of the president's State of the Union address on Jan. 28 and his new budget submission the next week, are not decided, officials said. A senior official said that the savings in defense are "likely" to be

used to pay for a middle-class tax cut the White House has said it is considering. The 1990 agreement provides for spending ceilings in defense, international and domestic spending and erects a "wall" between the categories. Savings in one area cannot be spent in the other. Under the current agreement, defense cuts beyond those already called for over the next two fiscal years of the pact can be used only to reduce the deficit unless the legislation is changed. Asked if he could find an additional \$50 billion in defense cuts, Mr. Bush said Mr. Cheney was being "extraordinarily cooperative in trying to come to the president with recommendations in that very area." While he stopped short of backing any specific level of new cuts, Mr. Bush added, "With our enormous successes around the world, I think there are ways that we can save more in defense and I think the secretary feels that way." Mr. Bush and his top advisers held year-end meetings on the new budget and economic growth package. Mr. Bush, who with other advisers is overseas on an Asian trip until Jan. 10, and Mr. Darman and Samuel E. Skinner, the White House chief of staff, are to make some final decisions by phone next week, administration officials said Thursday. There have been widespread but unconfirmed reports that the Pen-

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Prices Soar As Russians Move Toward Free Market

Dazed Shoppers Face Threefold Increase but Shelves Remain Barren

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russians greeted with gloom, resignation and a smattering of hope the sharply higher prices for basic goods imposed Thursday in what their leaders billed as an essential first step toward a market economy. Venturing out in the morning in swirling snow under a low, gray sky, Muscovites found the prices of bread, milk, gasoline and other essentials at least three times higher than before the New Year holiday. They also found their neighborhood shops as grimy, as dimly lit and nearly as empty as they were two days earlier. A few shoppers said they accepted the logic of the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, that this "most painful measure" is necessary to stimulate production and begin repairing the damage of 74 years of centralized Communist rule. Mr. Yeltsin said that higher prices, along with widespread privatization of land and factories to follow soon, will stabilize the Russian economy by year's end. "Everything will get better eventually," said Naum Snieg, 75, a retired professor of engineering. "In the meantime, we simply will eat less." But Natasha Simyonova, 51, seemed more typical. She went as she left a small café where she found the could no longer afford meat: dumplings, the only dish on Thursday's menu. "We will all die of hunger," said Miss Simyonova, a nurse in a children's clinic. "People curse and condemn Stalin, but at least in his day we knew prices would go down in every March." Miss Simyonova said she earned 280 rubles per month, less than \$3 at the current exchange rate. On Thursday, she found that a plate of dumplings cost 8 rubles, up from about 2; a loaf of bread had increased to about 3 rubles, up from less than 1; and a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of sausage cost about 70 rubles, or a week's wages for her. "Gorbachev destroyed everything, and then took off," Miss Simyonova said. "And Yeltsin is no more trustworthy." On Thursday, with many stores still closed for the holidays and others without new deliveries, the price increases seemed to have little relation to the beginning of a free market. The production and distribution system remained essentially unchanged, controlled by the same bureaucrats as before, and prices seemed little connected to laws of supply and demand. Small and greenish mandarin oranges retailed in the state store for 25 rubles a kilogram. At a nearby farmer's market, where farmers from Russia and Central Asia have been permitted to set their own prices for several years, better-looking mandarins sold for twice as much. In Ukraine, which also freed its prices on Thursday, local journalists said basic goods cost three to six times as much in the first day of free prices, Reuters reported. [Ukraine will give 400 rubles worth of coupons to each resident beginning next week, to complement an unchanged salary. The coupons, also being introduced in Belarus, where prices will be freed on Friday, are a defensive measure against Russia's unilateral price increases.] The manager of Moscow Grocery No. 33, identifying herself with her first and middle names as Valentina Nikolaevna, said she had received revised price lists from Moscow city officials for everything in her store, raising prices by 300 to 400 percent. "We don't decide anything," she said. So far, she had not received the goods to go with the prices. In her store on Thursday, retired people in

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Bush Pledges 'Constant' American Role and Purpose in Pacific

President Says U.S. Security Is 'Inextricably Linked' to Asia

By John E. Yang Washington Post Service

CANBERRA — President George Bush, pledged Thursday that America's role and purpose as a Pacific power would "remain constant" despite the passing of the Soviet threat and a planned reduction of the U.S. military presence in the region. Mr. Bush's remarks to the Australian Parliament were intended to reassure Pacific Rim nations that U.S. preoccupation with events in the Middle East and the nascent Commonwealth of Independent States did not reflect a lack of concern with the area. "We intend to remain engaged, no matter whatever the changing security arrangements of our time," Mr. Bush said. "And we know that our security is inextricably

linked to stability across the Pacific, and we will not put that security and stability at risk."

The president and other administration officials also have sought to underscore the diplomatic aspects of the two-week mission to Australia, Singapore, South Korea and Japan, reflecting concerns that the emphasis on Tokyo hopes it can do a friend a favor. Page 3.

international trade and American jobs may have created unrealistic expectations in America and resentment among Mr. Bush's hosts.

Mr. Bush said at a press conference that the large American trade deficit with Japan was a contributing

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Australians Fear a 'Grim Slide' as Japanese Power Expands

By Michael Wines New York Times Service

CANBERRA — President George Bush wound up a three-day visit to Australia on Thursday having proven his will to keep the United States prominent in Asia, but failing to dispel a growing fear that he lacks the means to do so. Just as in Washington, Australian officials said Thursday, the worries here center on Japan, whose growing influence the United States seems pressed to balance, much less channel to its own benefit. In Asia and in Washington, where Mr. Bush has elevated his unhappiness with Japanese trade barriers into a major election-year issue, the president's visit to Tokyo next week has become the focus and the climax of his four-nation Pacific tour. In that respect, Aus-

tralia has not given that tour an auspicious start. "We're not thinking about anything sudden," one Australian official who was involved in the talks with Mr. Bush said of the fears of an American retreat from the region. "We're talking about a grim slide. If the U.S. decides in the end to concentrate on its sphere of influence and leave the area to Japan, Australia is going to be much the poorer."

"It's a lot better for us if we can keep you two wired together some way."

The worry that Washington and Tokyo will not find common ground in the Pacific, and that Tokyo eventually will seek to push the United States out of a position of influence, is a frequent topic lately in discussions

See PACIFIC, Page 3

Germans Open Stasi Files, But Few Come to Peek In

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BERLIN — Former East Germans, who were subjected to Orwellian eavesdropping in their defunct Communist state, began descending Thursday into the heart of the Stasi secret police to examine once clandestine files. The files, which were opened by a law adopted by the parliament in Bonn in November, will tell them which neighbors, perhaps which relatives and friends, were reporting their actions over the years to the Stasi, which employed about 85,000 agents to keep track of perhaps a half million informal collaborators, as a means of preventing assaults great and small against the former Communist regime. A recurring theme in many commentaries is that the opening of the files will pit friend against friend, family member against family member, as people in Eastern Germany learn from their files the identity of informers. The shock moreover, hits them at a time when society is stretched by high unemployment, rising crime rates and other unaccustomed realities.

Perhaps for that reason there was little evidence of the storm of interest many had predicted. In the gray stone building in Berlin's Behrenstrasse that houses the agency responsible for granting access, only a trickle of interested persons, mainly artists, writers and human rights activists, showed up. Rainer Eppelmann, a Protestant pastor who was the last defense minister of East Germany before it melted into the West two years ago, said perusal of two volumes of files revealed 40 informants with cover names like Otto, Ralf and Sieina. Late Rathenow, an East Berlin author, accused the Stasi of poisoning East Germany for 40 years. "This searching of the files is a first step toward detoxification," he said. "Whether the present legislation will remove the poison, or hasten its spread through the social body, remains to be seen."

But Joachim Gauck, another former pastor who runs the Berlin-based agency that has custody of the files, said citizens had picked up

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Bonn to EC: Sprechen Sie Deutsche?

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has asked the European Community to give the German language equal weight with English and French in EC affairs, a spokesman said Thursday. The request comes as Germany expands its influence within the EC and in Eastern Europe, at times to the annoyance of its allies. A government spokesman said that the German language often takes a back seat to English and French in EC affairs. "We have always had a problem that English and French have been first when it comes to EC documents," the official said. "Naturally, we want German to be appropriately acknowledged." Mr. Kohl wrote to the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, asking that the

status of the German language be elevated within the EC, the spokesman said.

Mr. Kohl based the request on Germany's increased size and political stature, the spokesman said. As a result of the 1990 merger of the two German states, German is the most widely spoken language within the EC. Its influence is also growing in Eastern Europe because of German business interests there.

Bonn has exercised growing boldness within the EC in the last several weeks, leaving a distinct German imprint on EC matters.

For example, Germany won EC support last month for recognizing Croatia and Slovenia, even though the United States, the United Nations, and some EC countries opposed the idea. Because Bonn was threatening to recognize the two Yugoslav republics by itself, the EC had little choice but to follow Germany rather than risk a blow to unity.

Kiosk Israel Will Expel 12 Palestinians

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel's military command said Thursday night that 12 Palestinians suspected of guerrilla involvement would be ordered expelled, a move that could raise a snag for the Middle East peace talks. The decision was made in response to the slaying Wednesday of a Jewish settler near a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. Related article, Page 2.

General News

Paul Tsongas, running for U.S. president, has a stirring message monotonously delivered. Page 5.

Leisure

On this week's menu, the theater in London, New York and Paris, a culture quiz, food trends and a search for zen hideaways in Japan. Pages 6 and 7.

Crossword Page 7.

Table with exchange rates: Dow Close (Up 3.58, 3,172.41), The Dollar in New York (DM 1.5302, Pound 1.9665, Yen 124.38, FF 5.225)

Spain: A Mortgage On Success

For all its progress over the last decade, and for all the hoopla surrounding this year's Summer Olympics in Barcelona and the Universal Exposition in Seville, Spain is still far from reaching many of its long-term economic and political goals. On Monday, the International Herald Tribune begins a weeklong series of articles looking into how well Spain's performance matches up to the fiesta spirit.



'NO' TO FUNDAMENTALISM — Hocine Ait Ahmed, the leader of the Front for Socialist Forces, with a banner reading "Peace for Democracy" during a march Thursday in Algiers to register opposition to Islamic fundamentalism. At least 100,000 people demonstrated. Page 2.

Yugoslav Sides Agree to Broad Cease-Fire Pact

By Chuck Sudetic New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Yugoslav Army and Croatian military leaders pledged Thursday to end hostilities on the war front in Croatia as of 6 P.M. Friday local time. "Each party agrees to the complete cessation of all hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air," says the accord signed Thursday by General Andrija Raseta of the Yugoslav Army and Gojko Susak, the Croatian defense minister, after four hours of negotiations in Sarajevo. The agreement, if honored by the warring sides, will be a triumph for Cyrus R. Vance, the UN special envoy, who is on his fifth peace mission to Yugoslavia and who arranged and chaired the talks Thursday. There is considerable skepticism, however, that an end to the six-month Serbian-Croatian war is at hand, and no sign of a resolution of Yugoslavia's underlying political conflict has appeared. Mr. Vance's present trip to Yugoslavia has produced the most significant progress to date toward ending the violence in this country, which has already claimed thousands of lives, driven about 600,000 people from their homes and leveled scores of towns and villages. The accord Thursday obligates troops not to return fire if fired upon without first taking recourse to a liaison network linking sector commanders on both sides of the front lines. The parties have promised to cooperate with third-party monitoring mechanisms to be established for investigating cease-fire violations. See TRUCE, Page 3



# Tokyo, Uncertain About Democrats, Wants Bush (a Friend) to Seem Successful

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — President George Bush's trip to Japan next week has turned into a messy confrontation over trade and a major test for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. But Japanese leaders also hope to make the trip at least look like a success for an American president viewed as a friend.

Aides to Mr. Miyazawa were dismayed when domestic problems forced Mr. Bush first to postpone his visit, originally scheduled for November, and then to take along 21 executives of American industries to demand greater market access.

But the Japanese have now apparently decided to try to salvage the trip as a gesture of friendship to Mr. Bush and a reflection of concern over a presidential race that has already featured calls for trade retaliation against Tokyo.

"Let's face it, Bush is better for us than any alternatives we see right now," a Japanese official said. "He's the key person standing against protectionism and isolationism in the

United States. So to the extent that Bush gains, Japan gains and Miyazawa gains."

But some U.S. officials say Mr. Miyazawa may not have the political latitude to make major promises. Successful Japanese prime ministers must be perceived to have a good, but not subordinate, relationship with Washington.

Mr. Miyazawa's predecessor, Toshiki Kaifu, was done in partly because of a widespread impression that he did Mr. Bush's bidding.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

And like Mr. Kaifu, Mr. Miyazawa is surrounded by rivals in the governing Liberal Democratic Party who do not necessarily want him to succeed. Their passive support has led to a series of legislative defeats in his first two months in office.

Among them was the embarrassing failure of a bill to enlist Japanese troops in UN peacekeeping forces. Also defeated were measures to apologize to the United States for World War II, enact a series of political

changes and raise taxes to increase foreign aid.

"Expectations for Miyazawa are falling," a political columnist, Kenji Kitahara, wrote this week. "A feeling of disappointment and helplessness is endemic. Miyazawa has failed to provide anything resembling his promised leadership."

Some analysts say that if the Bush visit is perceived as a failure, Mr. Miyazawa could be removed before the end of the year.

Faced with American anger and impatience over the trade imbalance, particularly the fact that Japanese cars are wiping out American competition, Japan is planning a set of initiatives that could have a marginal effect on the \$41 billion imbalance.

[At a press conference in Australia on Thursday, Mr. Bush said the large American trade deficit with Japan was contributing to the prolonged U.S. recession. The Associated Press reported from Canberra.

"I want to see us get more jobs created in the United States eventually by concessions made or positions taken in Japan," he said. "We need more access to their markets. We

need to have more content in autos that are made in the United States."

Under consideration are some easing of environmental and safety regulations for imported automobiles that have been tough for American car-makers to meet. Japanese car producers and retailers are also being pressed to buy more American auto parts and open their dealerships to American cars.

Such steps are likely to have a small long-term effect. But Americans are unlikely to be comforted by the spirit in which these concessions are offered. Mr. Miyazawa, for instance, appealed for voluntary efforts out of compassion, not out of a sense that the current system is unfair, as Americans contend.

It remains to be seen whether voluntary purchases by Japanese industries will be satisfying to an American delegation that wants a more systemic change to make Japan more open to imports.

Many analysts in Japan think that Mr. Bush will be happy to accept the Japanese steps, if only because he has raised expectations to

such a degree that he cannot afford to act otherwise.

As for Mr. Miyazawa, aides say that he needs what Japanese leaders always seem to need — reassurance that Japan is an equal partner with the United States in tackling global problems. The format is to be a "Tokyo Declaration" of the two nations' "global partnership."

When Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d visited Japan in the fall, however, he made headlines when he said Japan must abandon its practice of "checkbox diplomacy" and wade more into the thick of the world's problems. Many Japanese resented what they felt was his condescending tone.

In fact, Japan wants to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. It wants more voting rights at the International Monetary Fund. It wants the UN to expunge references in its charter to its status as a former "enemy" state, U.S. response to these requests has been lukewarm at best.

Now Japan will be watching to see how

much Mr. Bush papers over American disappointment that it did not send personnel to the Gulf, but only money, and that its steps on the environment, aid to poor countries and aid to Moscow have fallen short of expectations.

In the end, the biggest favor Mr. Miyazawa, a former finance minister, can do for Mr. Bush is to help the United States by promoting Japanese economic growth. Accordingly, Mr. Miyazawa is presiding over steps to stimulate the Japanese economy and let the yen rise in value against the dollar.

This week, he said Japan must be the "locomotive" that pulls the whole world out of its economic slump. Such steps as lowering interest rates in Japan and letting the yen rise are viewed by many economists as more likely to spur American imports into Japan than any specific steps in industries.

The problem is that Mr. Bush seems to want something more dramatic. The question now is what Japan can produce within its and Mr. Miyazawa's limitations.

## BUSH: Focus on the Pacific Rim

(Continued from page 1)

factor to the current U.S. recession. "Anytime you have an extraordinarily big trade imbalance, I think that you would say that would be contributing to a lack of economic growth," he said.

"I want to see us get more jobs created in the United States eventually by concessions made or positions taken in Japan," he said. "We need more access to their markets. We need to have more content in autos that are made in the United States."

[In Tokyo, the public broadcasting network, NHK, said, "President Bush's remarks indicated that a tense atmosphere would prevail at his talks here." The Associated Press reported, Mr. Bush is due to visit Japan on Tuesday.]

Outside the striking modern Parliament House, 3,000 angry Australian farmers marched, complaining that Mr. Bush, who has killed his own as a result of "free and fair trade," unfairly hurts their exports by subsidizing American farm products.

Inside, Mr. Bush declared that despite plans to reduce the U.S. military presence in the Pacific region, "I can assure you that the United States intends to retain the appropriate military presence to protect its allies and to counter threats to peace."

Those plans reflect the disintegration of the Soviet Union, according to a senior administration official traveling with the president. No longer will the United States maintain large facilities, such as those now being abandoned in the Philippines. Instead, it is seeking cooperative relationships with other nations, resulting in access to their bases.

Singapore, where the president begins a visit on Friday, provides an example of this new approach. In October 1990, the United States and Singapore agreed to allow American F-16 fighters to conduct exercises from bases there.

"This is a way to demonstrate that we intend to remain active," the official said, "and how we remain active will demand something from them."

## BUDGET: Bush Weighs Cuts

(Continued from page 1)

tagon has been asked to outline \$50 billion in new defense cuts over five years beyond the cuts already programmed into the 1990 agreement. Several members of Congress have predicted that if the White House did not propose further cuts, Congress, seeking funds for domestic programs, for middle-income tax cuts and for helping the republics of the former Soviet Union, would do so itself.

Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, sent Mr. Bush a letter on Dec. 10 asking negotiations to alter the Budget Enforcement Act. In the letter, Mr. Byrd noted the moves the past year to "cut back or eliminate funding" for several long-term Defense Department procurements which many members "feel are no longer required in light of the changing world realities." To make "rational and orderly judgments" on defense spending priorities, Mr. Byrd said talks to change the budget pact are "critical."

In his interview, Mr. Bush said that "because the world has changed so dramatically" less U.S. defense spending is possible. But he insisted that the overall federal spending ceilings must remain to impose financial discipline on the government and to reassure the financial markets.

On his economic growth package, Mr. Bush praised the 1 percentage point drop in interest rates announced by the Federal Reserve Board last month but said "it alone is not all that needs to be done" to move the economy forward.

He said his package would "stimulate jobs and stimulate investment" but he made no mention of the tax cut.

Mr. Bush did not mention a tax cut in the interview and some have suggested the sharp cut in interest rates will take off the political pressure for such a cut.

But a senior official said Thursday that the administration remains committed to such a cut as part of its package and is focusing now on a "pro-family" type of cut, such as an increase in the tax exemption for children or a tax credit for children.

Mr. Bush was wary in predicting when the economy might begin a strong recovery, but said that without a recovery, he will be re-elected to a second term.

An expansion of that current agreement is expected while Mr. Bush is in Singapore, his next stop, the official said. The new accord would help take up the slack left by the U.S. departure from Clark Air Base in the Philippines in November and from Subic Bay Naval Station there by the end of this year, the official said.

So far, Mr. Bush's Australian visit, which ends Friday, has been dominated by a talk of trade.

In a series of meetings, Prime Minister Paul Keating and a group of farmers told Mr. Bush that wheat subsidies under the U.S. Export Enhancement Program were harming hard-pressed Australian farmers. The United States subsidizes 30 percent of the annual U.S. agricultural output while Australia subsidizes only 11 percent of production.

In response, Mr. Bush acknowledged the concern and urged Australia to join the United States in seeking to liberalize international trade rules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"Progress on agriculture is the key to the success of the GATT talks," he told the Parliament.

Mr. Bush maintained that the program, which pays subsidies to agricultural exporters to lower the price of American farm goods around the world, is intended to help U.S. farmers compete with their subsidized counterparts in the European Community.

The program, he said, "has one and only one objective, and that is to force the EC to stop its avalanche of subsidized exports."

He added, "Our program seeks to minimize the effects on Australia and other nonsubsidizing nations."

Mr. Bush also noted that U.S. wheat production fell nearly 30 percent last year because of EC subsidies.

## A Feast of Rules, a Famine of Goods

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Marina Sabirzanova, manager of State Food Store No. 2 on Khoroshevsky Avenue, shrugs her shoulders when asked the crucial question: How do you set prices now that they have been "freed" by the Russian government?

"The same as before," she replies. "I pick up the phone and make a call."

The bureaucrat at the other end of Mrs. Sabirzanova's phone line is Tat'yana Kondratyeva, bookkeeper for the state retail organization for the Khoroshevsky district of Moscow.

Her desk is awash with a pile of instructions from "higher authorities" on how to carry out the liberalization of prices decreed by President Boris N. Yeltsin as the centerpiece of his drive to create a market economy.

A 12-page booklet includes a long list of goods, ranging from matches to baby food to railroad tickets, whose prices will continue to be set by the state. Each of the 11 or so items on the list has its own "coefficient," bureaucratic jargon for the number of times the previous price is to be multiplied, which ranges from three to five.

Milk carries a coefficient of three, vodka four and heating oil five.

Another 12-page booklet addresses the bewildering topic of "free contract prices." The preamble announces that free contract prices will be set by supply and demand.

Paragraph 2.4 specifies that these prices will be established by taking into account "the cost of the product and value-added tax."

An addendum includes sample protocols — showing the cost of labor and raw materials — that must be filled out by the supplier to prove that he is not making money on the deal.

"We still don't have the kind of market that you have in the West," said Mrs. Kondratyeva, leaning through the instructions, which were distributed by the Russian Economics Ministry and the Moscow city government shortly before the New Year.

The Russian government's decision to liberalize prices, which came into effect Thursday, was billed as part of a "big bang" approach to creating a free market. Mr. Yeltsin and his advisers conjured up the impression of a decisive break with 70 years of central planning.

A tour of state retail establishments suggests a more prosaic reality: Russia is stumbling toward capitalism rather than embracing it overnight. What happened Thursday was more like a lurch than a leap.

The classic free-market mechanism of supply and demand was destroyed by the Communist system and cannot be recreated overnight. Under capitalism, entrepreneurs would respond to higher prices by raising their production. As soon as a glut appeared on the market, prices would automatically fall. But the "magic hand" of capitalism does not work when practically the entire retail system, 98 percent of agricultural land, and all large factories are owned and run by the state.

The Russian economy remains an economy of scarcity. By controlling the distribution of "deficit" goods, the state has been able to reward its supporters and punish its opponents.

There is a chronic shortage not only of goods and natural resources, but also of Western-style entrepreneurs with an eye for economic opportunity. Monopoly producers have little incentive to increase their production if they cannot reinvest their profits.

"In the West, you have individual farmers who produce directly for the market," said Mrs. Kondratyeva. "Here we just have state

farmers. If the economy was privatized, then perhaps higher prices would lead to higher production. At the moment, however, we do not have any choice of suppliers."

At Store No. 2, the staff is busy adjusting the price tags on nonexistent products. Milk has tripled in price from 65 kopecks to 1.95 rubles a liter, but there is still no milk.

The main excitement of the morning is that the price of crab legs has dropped from 77 rubles to 38 rubles a kilogram. Dollar comparisons are meaningless because of multiple exchange rates, but the average Russian worker is paid about 400 rubles a month.

"Those crab legs have been there for weeks," said Mrs. Sabirzanova, the manager. "They have a strange smell and nobody would buy them. Under the new regulations, we were able to write a letter to the state retail organization, and they allowed us to lower the price."

Even at the lower price, the crabs legs did not seem to be finding many buyers.

Down the road, at Food Store No. 8, the deputy director, Irina Bakhareva, was consulting her copy of the ministry's pricing instructions. The document allows stores to increase their markup on free contract prices from 20 percent to 25 percent, necessitating a general recalculation of all the prices in the store.

Meanwhile, a shipment of milk had just arrived from the state depot — and was sold out in half an hour.

"They sent us 10 containers of milk as an experiment to see if people would buy it at the new prices," Mrs. Bakhareva said. "That's 15 containers less than we were selling a couple of years ago, but better than last week, when we got nothing at all."

The main economic advantage of this price rises is that they should lead to a reduction of the crippling budget deficit, provided that the state does not compensate consumers for declining living standards. Over the last few years, the government has been spending almost as much subsidizing the cost of food as it officially spends on the military.

## PRICES: Optimism and Despair

(Continued from page 1)

fur hats and parents pulling children on little sleds milled about on the muddy floor, peering into empty shelves as white-jacketed shop assistants sat idle.

A dozen or so shoppers lined up to buy caramels, the price of which had risen from 4 to 12 rubles per kilogram, but no one was buying the other products available: pork lard at 55 rubles per kilogram, red wine from Georgia and packets of powdered spice.

Lubov Suleimanova, 56, said that she had stood in another store and cried as she surveyed the new prices. She said she lived through the blockade of Leningrad during World War II, when more than 600,000 people starved to death, and had lost all five of her brothers and sisters and emerged an invalid who does piece work at home.

"I can't live through that again," Miss Suleimanova said. Out of a

monthly wage of 250 rubles, she said, she had spent 80 rubles on Thursday. Pointing to the meager acquisitions in her bag, she said, "Look what I have — nothing."

But the apartments in the building above Grocery No. 33 were a reminder that the empty shelves and pensions in despair do not tell the whole story in a city where many people grow food at their dachas, receive products at work and manage to come by what they need in countless other time-consuming but effective ways.

Outside almost every window, residents had hung parcels of food wrapped in cloth, a testament to the hoarding that had taken place in the weeks leading up to the price increases and that had left many refrigerators overflowing.

"Don't worry about us," one woman muttered as she listened to Miss Suleimanova's complaints. "We won't starve."

## TRUCE: Broad Yugoslav Accord

(Continued from page 1)

The agreement does not elaborate on the monitoring mechanisms, but they will probably be made up of European Community or United Nations personnel.

The agreement also requires each side in the conflict to notify the other in advance of troop movements, to refrain from moving troops forward at any point along the front line and not to reinforce existing defensive positions.

Each side has agreed to respect freedom of navigation on the Adriatic Sea and to refrain from using air space for military purposes.

Croatia, Serbia and the pro-Serbian Yugoslav Army earlier this week formally accepted a UN proposal for deployment of an international peacekeeping force in the crisis areas of Croatia and a complete withdrawal of the warring armies from the regions.

The UN Security Council, however, insists that it will not introduce peacekeeping troops in Yugoslavia until a cease-fire on Croatia's battlefield takes hold.

Warfare continued across Croatia on Thursday. Newscasts told of air strikes on the town of Daruvar and the Adriatic island of Ugljan. Serbs attacked on the port of Zadar, and clashes in villages near Pakrac and Vinkovci.

## CATCH: Women Running Faster

(Continued from page 1)

"straight lines" of consistent improvement when the records were graphed.

Most previous studies have plotted the world record times for each event. This yields a curve that does seem to be flattening. But the UCLA pair argue that this can be misleading because of the arithmetic relationship between time and speed.

To get a better measure of physical exertion, they calculated the runners' average speeds during their record-breaking races. This approach overcomes the fact that as times get shorter, each new record tends to better the old one by smaller increments, even though the increase in physical effort may be as great as ever.

In other words, the amount of increase in speed that was enough to cut the record by two-hundredths of a second last time may have off only one-hundredth this time.

For men, Mr. Whipp and Mrs. Ward plotted the world's record speeds from 1905 through 1985 for seven standard Olympic running events. From the 200-meter to the marathon. In each event, the speeds increased at a nearly steady rate, and the graph showed a virtual straight line sloping upward with time.

For women, only five events had enough data to graph — four shorter races and the marathon.

Again, the speeds increased in a straight-line graph, but the slope for each was about twice as steep as that for the men. Women, in other words, were improving their performances twice as fast as men were.

"Despite potential pitfalls," the researchers wrote in their Nature report, "we could not resist extrapolating these record progressions into the future."

The chief pitfall is that absolute limits on what the human body can do — even the best body with the best training — may be reached before the straight lines intersect.

Mr. Whipp recalled that in 1954, when a Briton, Roger Bannister, broke the 4-minute mile, Diane Leather, also British, broke the 5-minute mile, then a record for female runners. Had the two run together, Leather would have finished 320 meters behind Bannister.

The current men's world record mile is another Briton, Steve Cram. If he were to run against the fastest woman mile runner, Paula Ivan of Romania, he would finish only 180 meters ahead of her.

Why are women improving faster than men?

The UCLA researchers suspect the reason lies in the growing numbers of people who take up running in the first place. The more people who try running, the better the chance of finding someone with superior ability and training.

## STASI: Few Come to Peek

(Continued from page 1)

about 3,000 applications for access to their files.

Mr. Gauck has predicted that the agency would have to turn over an average 70,000 files monthly to interested Germans, but a survey by German television in several cities in Eastern Germany showed little initial interest. An office worker there said that people were so fed up standing in lines for forms for health care, social security and unemployment payments, that they would take their time reading to a drive that was voluntary.

Jonny Lobbes, 62, told the German news agency that he sought his file to learn the identity of informers responsible for sending him to prison for seven years in the 1950s on trumped-up espionage charges.

"I don't want revenge," he said. "I just want to know the motives of the informers."

But beyond such dramatic cases, much of the material is expected to underscore the banality of the enormous Stasi collection of roughly 6 million personal files.

The current law, which took effect with the new year, foresees the release of information under closely defined conditions to state authorities, and the right of examination to the 6 million victims, many of whom paradoxically may have been informers themselves.

One objection to the present law is based on the fact that some files are incomplete. For example, dossiers stemming from the archives of the Stasi division for foreign espionage, which was headed by the East German spy Markus Wolf, are lacking, as are the papers of prominent Stasi informers. Many of these were removed from the files during the collapse of Communist power in November 1989 and have been



Rainer Eppenhann, the last East German defense minister, reading his Stasi file on Thursday.

sold for large sums to journalists or used, possibly by former Stasi agents, to harass former prominent East Germans.

Although all Germans have the right to see their files, if they exist, mainly people in Eastern Germany are expected to show interest. The divisiveness generated by the Stasi

information has penetrated virtually all civil institutions, including the political parties.

A recent national congress of the Christian Democratic party of Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended in Dresden without being able to decide how to treat party members who were collaborators of the old Communist regime.

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YOUR FOOTHOLD IN ASIA

## Soviet Collapse Leads Major to Seek Security Talks by 5 in UN Council

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major is seeking a summit meeting of the United Nations Security Council's permanent members this month to discuss the security implications of the breakup of the Soviet Union, officials said Thursday.

They said that Mr. Major, who assumed the rotating Security Council presidency on Wednesday, was canvassing leaders of the United States, China, France and Russia on a meeting, probably in New York.

"It would be a chance for them to get together and discuss the situation concerning nuclear weapons as well as other issues after the windup of the Soviet Union," an official said. The meeting could formally recognize Russia as the

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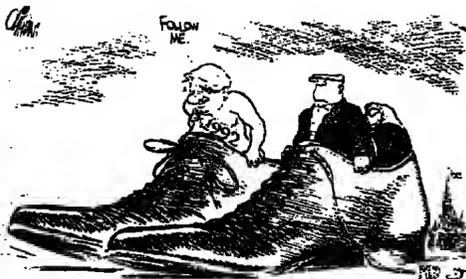


OPINION

Russia Can Make Its Way To Supply and Demand

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Put yourself in the shoes of an assignment editor for any of the American news media today, as shoppers in Russia return to stores closed for the New Year's holiday. You dispatch reporters to cover an inflationary horror show. What Mikhail Gorbachev had long finished from doing, Boris Yeltsin has dared to do: ended the state subsidies for most goods, removed the corrupt bureaucracy from the marketplace and opened the economy to the law of supply and demand. You send one camera crew to a food market to take pictures of the price signs, and ask for interviews with enraged shoppers who cannot afford the food in the stores. You send another foreign correspondent to a Russian economist raised in the Communist system, who deplores the "shock therapy" of the elected leadership and predicts the inflation that led to the collapse of Germany's Weimar Republic, followed by food riots in Moscow and an authoritarian coup. For the reaction of the American intelligentsia, you get a scented hit from a think-tanker with CIA ties or a Gorbachevite in a Princeton tie, "didn't work in Poland, won't work in Russia" is bitten off, or "the Russian people are not culturally prepared for self-rule, and yearn for the stability of central command."



but they are not making the huge mistake of the long Gorbachev nosedive. They are not trying to salvage the Communist system. On the contrary, they are taking the plunge into the icy waters of free enterprise. But why, some tidy minds demand, can't the old command economy be replaced gradually and painlessly and tidily? Because turmoil does not give you time. Politicians new to office have only a certain grace period — a few quarters, a year or two at most, to inflict the pain of necessary change. America's own politicians, safely espousing free market principles, tend to forget that risking political capital is the highest form of capitalism. A couple of years ago a Leningrad student told me, "We are now free to call for change, and we do, all the time — but nothing changes." A month ago the new Russian foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, responded: "Our people will tolerate hardship if they see real change. If you want to help the Russian people, you should assist the forces of change. How can we Americans help? By joint-venturing with Russians in getting oil out of the ground and into pipelines and ships; by sending practical experts to show Ukraine's farmers and transporters how to keep harvests from rotting; by re-thinking COCOM regulations that prevent new telecommunication technology from pulling the Russians out of their business morass; by organizing a private Capitalist Corps to compete with the Peace Corps in showing the former Soviets how to manage and how to enforce contracts. What is "horror show" to us, as the novelist Anthony Burgess pointed out, is also the Russian word khorosho — "O.K." Through the trials of transition to supply and demand, the historic story of 1992 will be how the enduring Russians turned out khorosho. The New York Times.

Is a Puzzle, Wherever She Is

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON — New Year, new world. And is a puzzle, as the King of Siam sang in "The King and I" back when it was Siam and not Thailand, which is also back when it was Leningrad before it became St. Petersburg again. It had been St. Petersburg before, back when it was also Istanbul, not Constantinople, as somebody sang once. Why, the song asked, "did Constantinople get the works? It's oobody's business but the Turks." But if it's the business of the people who live there, why do we call Deutschland Germany, and why don't we talk about the Sverige Bikini Team? "I think there's a good argument for calling people what they call themselves," says Barbara Fine, president and founder of the Map Store on Farragut Square in Washington. But why do we call it Spain, then? Or Rome? Or Cologne? Or Moscow? "We are being more sensitive to new emerging nations." Byelorussia is hardly an emerging nation, but now, before you've even learned to pronounce it, you're being asked to call it Belarus. The Ukraine was long emerged, but now you have to call it simply Ukraine, which sounds wrong, like talking about visiting Netherlands, or swimming in Pacific Ocean. Then again, we got used to not saying "the Argentine."

MEANWHILE

you used to hear at the sort of weddings where the women were identified by who they used to be. "Didn't she used to be Spruance before she was Willoughby? Or am I thinking of his first wife and not her maiden name?" What was the maiden name of Upper Volta before it became Burkina Faso? Doesn't Burkina Faso look like the name of somebody who'd write memoirs of a charming foreign childhood for the New Yorker? Or is that Jamaica Kincaid? Or Kahlil Gibran, which became the name of Greenland in 1982? One always associated Burma with "shave" and "road," but now it says it's Myanmar, although the U.S. government hasn't recognized the new name, maybe because Myanmar sounds like something they make tennis rackets out of, as somebody said the other day. "I think we still say Peking. We still say Burma," says Martin Fletcher, of The Times in London. No doubt warming to playing the Englishman, he adds, "I think we take the position we know best, not the people who live there." Asked where he comes from, he says: "I would say England, but you might say the United Kingdom or Great Britain. Of course, 90 percent of the people who live there don't know the difference between the U.K. and Great Britain."

The Japanese call their country Nippon or Nihon. But according to P. Lewis, a cultural geographer at Penn State, "no one else does. Japan comes from Marco Polo, who had the name of Chipangu, which became Japan." Well, Ceylon was probably a Western traveler's corruption too, and Sri Lanka says they don't like it. Why don't the Japanese object? "The fact that they call themselves Nihon is a source of pride," Mr. Lewis says. "No one else does. It's their private name for themselves." In 1986, the Ivory Coast served notice that its name was not to be translated from the French Côte d'Ivoire, no doubt throwing the anti-colonialists into confusion. But in Abidjan, the capital of Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan — didn't that used to be...), speakers and proponents of Esperanto, the international language, call their own country Eboria Bordo, according to Jim Lieberman, past president of the Esperanto League of North America. "Of course, in our older atlas it was Eburardo," he adds, "and it was Eburro for a while." If there's that much confusion in a language that no one speaks, what happens in the ones that people do? "There are linguistic differences and there are content differences," says Jonathan Pool, a professor of political science at the University of Washington in Seattle. A linguistic difference is the difference between Moscow and Moskva. But the difference between St. Petersburg and Leningrad is one of content. "You get problems over there with the Cyrillic alphabet too," says Mr. Pool. "With the Serbs and the Croats you have two people speaking the same language but with different alphabets, and then they argue about whether to call it Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian." The sanctioning body for country names in the United States is the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, says William Wood, who is the geographer for the U.S. Department of State. "Usually the board tries to reflect the wishes of the government concerned," he says, but he notes that "the whole issue of nomenclature changes with each country." How long has this been going on? Was it when we stopped describing ourselves as tribes or hordes, or vassals of Vlad the Impaler, or worshippers of the Golden Poohah, or subjects of the empire, and started thinking that countries should be named for the people in them? That started happening in a big way with the French Revolution, 200 years ago. Were things more peaceful 300 years ago, then? "Three hundred years ago, we did not have clearly defined boundaries," Mr. Wood says. As opposed to now. The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An American Hero of '43

Regarding "An American Hero of '43, Decidedly in the Minority" (Opinion, Dec. 6) by Colman McCarthy: Although I recognize the courage of Representative Jeannette Rankin's lone stand in Congress in 1941 as a pacifist, she is no hero. Indeed, how could anybody in 1941 — two years after Hitler started the war in Europe and had already massacred thousands of innocent civilians including Jews — take up such an attitude? I remember praying in the dark hours of 1941 that the English would resist Hitler. When the Americans came to our rescue, we knew the war would not last long and victory would be on our side and for the free world. I shall always remember the afternoon of Oct. 14, 1943, when a stricken Flying Fortress crash-landed near our village. We comforted the wounded and the dying, who sacrificed their lives to enable us to live. We buried Donald Rowley, the 21-year-old navigator who managed to guide the plane into Switzerland, in a Basel cemetery. There is a wreath in the

woods where he died: "We shall never forget. Thank you." He was a hero. We must not confuse what Colman McCarthy calls "war hysteria" with defending a country against a gang of butchers. I am no "hawk," but I pray that America will always have the courage and the desire to defend liberty and democracy in the world. JEAN-PIERRE WILHELM, Comburg, Switzerland. A Step Toward Peace In response to the editorial "A Disgrace Is Rescinded" (Opinion, Dec. 18): At this stage of the Middle East peace process, when mutual confidence is low, measures designed to break down psychological barriers between the sides are crucial. Voting for the repeal of UN Resolution 3379 (calling Zionism a form of racism) could have been one such measure; but is the participation of both parties not central to the concept of negotiations? The question relevant to the survival of the Palestinian people, and therefore the Arab states negotiating with Israel, is not whether Zionism is

a racist philosophy, but whether Israel as a state exercises policies based on racial or religious discrimination. The facts on the ground point to the continuous oppression of Palestinians in respect of personal and political rights, the allocation of resources, and the fundamental question of identity. Israeli construction of settlements in the Occupied Territories continues unabated, together with the unending confiscation of land, accompanied by a fresh crackdown on Palestinians. In the context of ongoing, supposedly substantive peace negotiations, an end to these policies avowedly based on criteria of race and religion would be a genuine and positive step in the direction of confidence-building and true peace. R. EL-SAID, Office of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, London. Track the Soviet Warheads There is appalling danger in the bland acceptance by the West of the nuclear weaponry of the former Soviet Union will be controlled by the power struc-

tures of the successor Commonwealth republics under the presumptive leadership of Russia. A review of the best current numbers compiled by the International Institute for Strategic Studies offers some insight into the scope of the problem. In the category of strategic weapons alone, the institute's total count is 10,181 warheads. When all of the nuclear weaponry in the former union is understood in terms of deployment and the complex machinery of logistical control, it becomes a horror. There are tens of thousands of individuals directly involved in the systems, each of which is fluid by definition. The fragmentation of control creates gaps that are not self-evident, and thereby carry a built-in virus of grave proportions. The leadership of the republics should welcome teams from the West with a substantial background in nuclear weapons, to track the listed inventory. A rigid control on a unit-by-unit basis is the only way to be sure that the Saddams of the group of rogue countries will not strike a multimillion deal with some weak link in the present structure and escalate to the ranks of nuclear terrorism. The struggling republics have not yet

been able to adequately distribute food supplies to their people. Why should it be accepted that their logistical control systems for nuclear weaponry are error-free, let alone safe against a deliberate attempt to subvert them? WARREN E. KRAEMER, Moraira, Spain. More Than Cheese at Stake Regarding "Suffocated by a Bland Leviathan" (Opinion, Dec. 14): The "harmonization" of the minutiae of life and the absurd plethora of decrees on everything from cheese to condoms, which George Will deplores, will do more than drain Europe of interest and vitality. It will cost the livelihoods of countless small independent producers, growers and craftspeople whose activity, often geared entirely to a local market, is the backbone of a healthy economy and a democratic state. It will also provide countless opportunities for corruption. Giant regulatory bureaucracies (does anyone remember the U.S.S.R.?) feed on nepotism and bribery. M. SCHNEIDER, Penzance, England.

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GENERAL NEWS

The Message Is Stirring, the Delivery Monotone

This is the last in a series of articles on candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. By Karen De Witt, New York Times Service. NASHUA, New Hampshire — Anyone looking for a slick political campaign will not find it on the hustings with Paul E. Tsongas. Mr. Tsongas, a former senator and representative from Massachusetts, runs a dogged campaign that works voter to voter, town to town, and captures space in the media seemingly by newspaper, by newspaper and sound bite by sound bite. This is a Spartan campaign with a hair-shirt message: America must wake up to its economic peril or slide into a Third World posture of chronic unemployment and lowered living standards. His solution: an economic pragmatism, mixed with patriotism, sacrifice and responsibility, intended to recapture America's manufacturing preeminence. This is not a message geared to win the hearts and minds of voters who ditched the Democrats and President Jimmy Carter's "malaise" for Ronald Reagan's "Morning in America" and George Bush's "No new taxes." But given the economic downturn, a certain disillusionment with shop-till-you-drop materialism, and an American altruism that has not been tapped in several elections, it could be a stirring message. The problem is that Mr. Tsongas does not stir. Whether he is speaking to international executives in Washington, or unemployed blue-collar workers in New Hampshire, Mr. Tsongas delivers his message of economic bootstrapping not with the bravado of a candidate intent on victory but with soporific sincerity. Mr. Tsongas, 50, can occasionally be peevish in his presentations, warning his listeners that if they reject him and his message, "I'll go home to Lowell, make money and take care of my family." Then there is the cancer that retired Mr. Tsongas has had over since 1984. Though he has overcome the disease — he consulted with his doctors before announcing his presidential campaign — his specter rises each time Mr. Tsongas looks the least bit tired. Mr. Tsongas is also a Greek-American Democrat from Massachusetts, which leads to unflattering



Paul Tsongas displaying a copy of his pamphlet, "A Call to Economic Arms," which trounces both parties' ideologies.

ing comparisons to Michael S. Dukakis, another Greek-American from Massachusetts, who in 1988 failed to wrest the White House from Republicans. Some political pundits think that what Mr. Tsongas really wants more than the party's nomination is the opportunity to influence the political debate and help to define the party's platform. "He might provide the message for some other messenger," said Robert Squier, a Democratic consultant who is not advising any of this election year's contenders. "That's not fair but that's politics." Voters get down to does this person, act, sound, look like a president? he added. "His problem is he doesn't." What political professionals see as liabilities, Mr. Tsongas tries to present as assets. He is the dark horse that no one has ever taken seriously, the man who beat cancer and the odds in his political career. It is the tack taken in the television advertisement running in New Hampshire. Called "Swim," it is a 30-second spot of Mr. Tsongas doing the strenuous butterfly stroke the

length of a pool while a narrator talks about his history of surprising the political odds makers and overcoming cancer, and ends with "Paul Tsongas has never been afraid to swim against the current." Tsongas makes the ad a kind of courageous march against the odds. "The nuclear weapon in this business is 30-second TV ads, O.K.?" he told an audience in December. "Now, we've already run our first ad. The ad which we've run in New Hampshire, which is the first primary state where we're putting a lot of effort in, is an ad of me swimming the butterfly. Very intellectual. I wanted to demonstrate courage. And I am 50 years old. And I was photographed in a Speedo bathing suit. I challenge you to do the same thing." The party pundits do not openly ridicule Mr. Tsongas's campaign, but neither is he considered a serious contender. "Paul Tsongas is a good guy who was an effective senator who has absolutely no chance of winning," said Ted Van Dyk, a Democratic consultant, in a comment

typical of those heard in Washington political circles. But Mr. Tsongas said he was not intimidated by the other Democratic contenders and conceded stature only to Governor Mario M. Cuomo. Without Mr. Cuomo, Mr. Tsongas said, "we don't have any 1,000-pound gorillas" in the contest. Mr. Tsongas contends that the Democratic Party has an inferiority complex that prevents it from seeing that it can recapture the presidency with the economic issue. In New Hampshire, which has been hard-hit economically, Mr. Tsongas frequently emphasizes how far removed the Republicans are from the lives of ordinary Americans. He tells audiences there that the only unemployed person from New Hampshire that Mr. Bush knows is John Sununu. It gets appreciative applause. His solution is pro-business, but he touts his liberalism on social issues, citing his experience as a teacher for the Peace Corps in Ethiopia. He favors abortion rights, civil rights and homosexual rights. But the economy is foremost. Without a vibrant economy,

Rivals Say Afghanistan Settles UN Truce Holds in Cambodia

By Barbara Crossette, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An era has ended in Afghanistan, 12 years after a Soviet invasion drew Washington into a proxy war with Moscow over a poor crossroads country that for centuries had been the focus of high-power rivalry. Under an agreement announced on Sept. 13, Kabul's former backers in Moscow and Washington pledged to end all military assistance to their respective allies — the leftist government of President Najibullah and a loose alliance of Islamic rebel groups based in Pakistan — by the first of this year. Officials on both sides say that the pledge had been met before the deadline, clearing the way for the formation of a transitional government under UN sponsorship. But Afghans and independent analysts say that Afghanistan's strife is far from over, and that the nation of 15 million, where more than a million people died in war and 5 million fled into exile, faces more instability within its borders that could spill over into the former Soviet Central Asian republics. "The military era is over for us," said Hamed Karzai, foreign policy adviser to the president of a fractious Afghan rebel coalition supported by the United States, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. "Now we have to concentrate on how to solve the bigger problems of Afghanistan." "Afghanistan is so divided and there are still so many hands in the Afghan issue that the country may lose itself to its divisions," said Mr. Karzai, who is here on what he described as "a strictly private visit." Afghan rebels, quarreling among themselves, are united in their willingness to include President Najibullah, a ruthless head of the Afghan secret police who rode to power on a Soviet tank, in talks about a future government. Among the Afghan rebels, there is a fear that the Najibullah regime, having lost Russian aid, will be supported by governments in neighboring Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, where secular leftist leaders would be concerned that Islamic rule in Kabul would encourage Muslim fundamentalist movements within their borders. They would support Kabul not out of love for Najib, Mr. Karzai said, "but because a resistance government in Afghanistan would be seen as a threat to their secular social structure." (Reuters, AFP)

Barnett G. Rubin of Columbia University, writing in a memorandum to be delivered at the Carter Center for policy studies at Emory University in Atlanta this month, said: "Today the war in Afghanistan is not solely or even mainly about who is to govern Kabul and under what rules of the game. It is about the nature of the state of Afghanistan itself." "As much as, if not more than, the former Soviet Union, Afghanistan is threatened with economic collapse and ethnic and sectarian conflict," Mr. Rubin said. "Combined with the coming crisis of the international state system in Central Asia and the escalation of tensions between nuclear-armed adversaries on the Indian subcontinent, Afghanistan threatens to become part of a region-wide challenge to world peace." On Tuesday, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan said in Islamabad that his government was not bound by the Washington-Moscow agreement. The Pakistani military is known to have a continuing interest in Afghanistan, which many consider a key point for influence in Central Asia. A U.S. official said that it was not likely that Pakistan can do much on its own to continue a war in Afghanistan so long as it must devote most of its resources to defense against India. In addition, the United States cut off all military aid to Pakistan in the fall of 1990. The official discounted reports that U.S. weapons were being delivered to the Afghan rebels by way of Saudi Arabia. Officials also do not believe that India, which has been a strong supporter of General Najibullah, would be willing to back him militarily at a time when New Delhi, having lost its Soviet alliance, is seeking friends in the West. Weapons Stocks High Rocket explosions and gunfire ushered in the New Year in Afghanistan, dashing any hopes of early peace. Reuters reported from Tapa Niazi, the last outpost of the Afghan Army on the road south from Kabul. Diplomats in Kabul say weapons stocks will last at least another two years. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have yet to commit themselves to stop arming the mujahidin and senior members of the ruling Watan party say the government will not hesitate to buy weapons.

# Trivia: Find Your Culture Quotient

**N**EW YORK — Measure your cultural connoisseurship with this quiz on the milestones and milestones of 1991.

1. What bird laid Hollywood's biggest egg this year?
2. The summer's biggest box-office surprise in the United States put spots before moviegoers' eyes — 6,469,952, to be exact. What was it?
3. What do Richard Nixon, Malcolm X, Charles Manson, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and now Leon Klinghoffer have in common?
4. "I believe Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone," said Kevin Costner in "Bull Durham." Now he doesn't. Explain.
5. The ghostly rustling of a red taffeta petticoat could be heard when the first black actress in more than 50 years won an Academy Award. Who was she and who wore the petticoat?
6. A Carnegie Hall gala was great fun, but it was just one of those things celebrating the centennial of a debonair Hoosier. Who was he?
7. Scarlett fever raged to a record \$9 million. What did that money buy?
8. Violence chic. Identify these recent works about psychopaths:
  - a) a play about singing, dancing Presidential killers and wannabe killers.
  - b) a movie about a brilliant psycho-killer who has a taste for flesh.
  - c) a book about a serial killer obsessed with designer labels.
9. One word says it all: what rapper has joined the ranks of Cher, Madonna, Prince and Liberace?
10. A modern silent movie is in the works, directed by a spiky-haired enfant terrible. Name the names.
11. "I'll never grow up," sang Peter Pan. Famous last words?
12. Match the line to the movie:
  - a) "Hasta la vista, baby."
  - b) "I'm having an old friend for dinner."
  - c) "Go and find your smile."
  - d) "Be sweet to your wife. My husband wasn't sweet to me, and look how I turned out."
13. What singer who died in 1965 is half of a duet that topped the charts recently?
14. Rosebud went for another ride. Explain.
15. "It's kind of like Fellini meets 'The Boys in the Band,'" said a megastar about her latest film. Who's talking about what?

Compiled by Linda Amster with Jan Benzel and Alessandra Stanley for The New York Times.



## THE ANSWERS

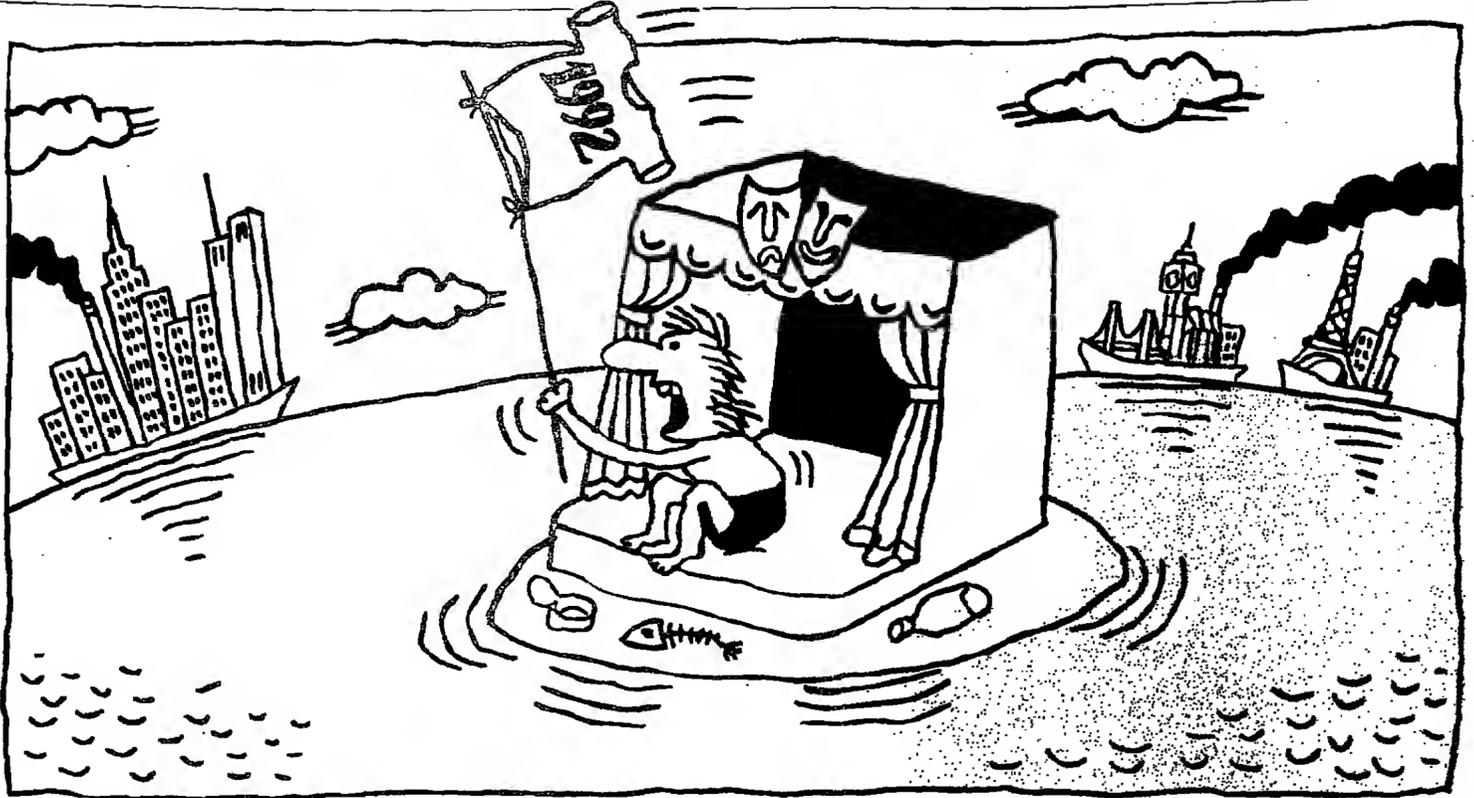
1. "Hudson Hawk."
2. The re-release of Disney's "101 Dalmatians."
3. They are all characters in modern operas.
4. In "JFK," Oliver Stone's latest movie, Kevin Costner portrays Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney who believes there was a widespread conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.
5. Whoopi Goldberg, who won the best supporting actress award for her performance in "Ghost," and Hattie McDaniel, who won for her role as Mammy in "Gone With the Wind."
6. Cole Porter.
7. The television rights to Alexandra Ripley's novel "Scarlett," the sequel to Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind." It is more than three times the previous record paid for television rights to a book.
8. a: Stephen Sondheim's Off Broadway musical "Assassins."  
b: Jonathan Demme's film "The Silence of the Lambs."  
c: Bret Easton Ellis's novel "American Psycho."
9. M.C. Hammer, who struck the initials from his name.
10. Peter Sellars, who is directing "The Cabinet of Dr. Ramirez," loosely based on the 1919 German classic "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari."
11. Yes. Steven Spielberg's long-awaited new film "Hook" is the tale of a grown-up Peter.
12. a: The Terminator (Arnold Schwarzenegger) in "Terminator 2: Judgment Day."  
b: Hannibal (the Cannibal) Lecter (Anthony Hopkins) in "The Silence of the Lambs."  
c: Barbara (Patricia Wettig) in "City Slickers," telling her husband, Mitch (Billy Crystal), to go on a cattle drive.  
d: Thelma (Geena Davis) in "Thelma and Louise."
13. Nat (King) Cole. On her new album, Natalie Cole harmonizes with a tape of her late father's voice.
14. New prints were struck for a re-release of "Citizen Kane" on the movie's 50th anniversary.
15. Madonna about "Truth or Dare."

## YOUR SCORE

More than 10 correct: Connoisseur  
Less than 5 correct: Philistine

## HEAR THIS

Last year the psychic Terri Brill predicted a quake would dump California into the ocean, according to the Skeptics Society. In her defense, Brill said that the Skeptics Society twisted her predictions around to make her look wrong. "I never said California would fall into the ocean," she said from her Redwood City, California, home. "I said the coastline would change, not disappear." Anyone for 1992?



# Theater: The Hit/Flop Climate Reaches London

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — Around the London theaters in 1991 it has been, to quote the ome-time actor and theater critic Charles Dickens, the best of times and the worst of times. If you happened to be Andrew Lloyd Weber, with five fully sold-out musicals playing virtually all year, or the impresario Cameron Mackintosh, also with five sold-out musicals only two of which were the aforementioned Andrew's, then the boom has come to resemble a bonanza with no foreseeable ending. If, on the other hand, you were any other producer or musical writer in town (not least the ones who cohabited together "Matador" or "Children of Eden" or "Hunting of the Snark") then this has to have been the worst box-office year in living memory.

The truth, and it is a scary one, is that the West End is fast approaching Broadway. Not so many theaters may be closed, nor is the theater district as derelict, nor the unions and national pride as problematic, but we are now for the first time into a hit/flop climate. Until recently, say a couple of years ago, it was quite possible to find at least a dozen shows around the West End that were technically neither hits nor flops. They occupied a safe and often intriguing middle ground, playing for maybe three to six months to around 60 percent capacity, breaking even so long as they had a small cast and not too ambitious a set. No more: Now the hits stay with us forever (indeed "now and forever" as they say on the "Cats" posters), while the flops and even near misses are folding their tents before you can even start to spell Recession. It is no longer enough to have a show that some of the people quite like some of the time.

Moreover the multinational tourist economy, while keeping a dozen or more big musicals rich and fat, is masking a quiet collapse of the legit market, so that those in search of

a new drama or even a classical revival are now likely to find it only amid the safely subsidized houses of the South Bank and the Barbican or out toward the pubs and clubs of the North and West London fringe. Nor has this been the best of years for the major established playwrights. Of the new work we were promised from Arthur Miller, Alan Ayckbourn, David Hare and John Osborne, the Osborne failed to materialize altogether (after a rehearsal row with its star Peter O'Toole), the Miller ("The Ride Down

Mount Morgan") emerged, elegant but oddly anticlimactic, the Ayckbourn was in two parts and hopelessly overpacked, and the David Hare ("Murmuring Judges") proved less successful in its anatomy of the judiciary than his superb "Racing Demon" had been of the Church of England.

All of which left Alan Bennett, at the year's end, to pick up the laurels with his mastery "Madness of George III," a play which also gave its star (last year's Broadway-Tony-winner Nigel Hawthorne) more than a reasonable

chance of another actor-of-the-year award. His only real competition there came from John Wood, whose wonderfully quirky King Lear came into the Barbican from Stratford, and Robert Stephens who at Stratford made a memorable return to greatness with the Falstaff of his generation. Among actresses there were the usual front-runners (Vanessa Redgrave for her patchy Isadora Duncan in "When She Danced," Fiona Shaw for an over-the-top Hedda Gabler), but it was Juliet Stevenson in a brilliantly suspenseful

political thriller from Chile ("Death and the Maiden") who finally scooped the pool.

Revolutions of the year were led by "Carmen Jones" at the Old Vic and a superbly costumed-and-designed "Woman of No Importance" by Philip Prowse at the Barbican. This last production however underlined a major theatergoing problem at the Barbican and the National: Hit shows are scheduled, like the flops, for no more than two or three performances a week, sometimes no more than half a dozen a month, and critics on guaranteed first-night tickets are apt to underestimate, as are the managers, an increasing fury on the part of theatergoers unable to get in to the only shows they are told are worth seeing.

# New York: Not Only With Words

By Frank Rich  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Throw away those scripts, some of the greatest moments on Broadway were wordless:

**Great Theater Without Words I:** In Brian Friel's "Dancing at Lughnasa," five unmarried sisters in the County Donegal, Ireland, of August 1936 momentarily escape poverty, drudgery and despair with a spontaneous dance to the pagan music blaring forth from their new Marconi wireless.

**Great Theater Without Words II:** In Jon Robin Baiuz's "Substance of Fire," Ron Rifkin plays a modern King Lear of Gramercy Park — an elitist New York book publisher and embittered Jewish father — who tries to eradicate a lifetime of crippling rage by setting fire to a postcard painted by Adolf Hitler.

**Great Theater Without Words III:** Nathan Lane, Christine Baranski, Anthony Heald and Swoosie Kurtz test the waters of a Fire Island swimming pool whose owner died of AIDS in Terrence McNally's "Lips Together, Teeth Apart."

**Great Theater Without Words IV:** A compact mirror bounces a shower of healing light against the glass wall of a sickroom in Scott McPherson's "Marvin's Room."

**Too Many Words:** The imaginatively staged "La Bête," a comedy attacking the cynicism of craven popular entertainers and the stupidity of their audiences, was written entirely in rhymed couplets, lest anyone confuse its author (David Hirst) with hot polio.

**Immortal Words:** After the Clarence Thomas hearings, a reference to "pubic hair" turned up in "Park Your Car in Harvard Yard," while excerpts from the hearings were played in the New York Shakespeare Festival production of Shakespeare's "Pericles."

**Wordless Drama Critic:** Nicol Williamson, who stroled offstage during the scenes that bored him in Paul Rudnick's high-spirited comedy about the over-the-top ghost of John Barrymore, "I Hate Hamlet."

**Never Met a White Man I Didn't Like:** "The Will Rogers Follies," a musical whose democratic hero champions the poor and downtrodden in an Act 2 sermon, opened

without a single black performer in its large cast.

**Never Met a Madman They Didn't Like:** "Everyone's got the right to their dreams," sang John Wilkes Booth, Charles Guitau, John Hinchley and the other title characters of the Stephen Sondheim-John Weidman musical, "Assassins."

**Never Met an Award It Didn't Win:** Neil Simon's "Lost in Yonkers" won almost every theater prize in June but lost its powerhouse prize-winning stars (Irene Worth, Mercedes Ruehl, Kevin Spacey) and capacity audiences by the end of summer.

**The American Dream:** Jonathan Pryce, whose claim on the role of a Eurasian pimp brought the New York theater community to the brink of civil war in 1990, received a Tony Award from his former antagonists for his electrifying star turn in "Miss Saigon."

**The Hit That Got Away:** The best Broadway musical score of 1991 was that written by Alan Menken and Howard Ashman for the Disney animated movie "Beauty and the Beast." Ashman, who died of AIDS this year, and Menken were frequent collaborators off-Broadway but had never worked as a team on a Broadway musical.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE



Nolte and Streisand pair off; Miles Davis trumpets in "Dingo"; Peter Weller is a pseudonymous Burroughs.

### The Prince of Tides

Directed by Barbara Streisand. U.S., Columbia.

Nothing about Barbara Streisand's previous acting or direction is preparatio for her expert handling of "The Prince of Tides," pared down from Pat Conroy's sprawling, hyperbolic novel to a film that is gratifyingly lean. The three Wingo children, Luke, Savannah and Tom, seem to do everything in unison, often on either the very best or very worst days of their lives. Their mother, Lila, who raised them idyllically on a South Carolina sea island, was both the most soothing and the most treacherous parent in the world. Their abusive father, Henry, cast a giant shadow over his children's lives. The film centers on the adult Tom's efforts to overcome the effects of his painful childhood and come to terms with the women in his life. These include Dr. Susan Lowenstein (Streisand), Savannah's psychiatrist, who enlists Tom's help and winds up get-

ting to the heart of his troubles, too. Streisand gets out of the way, never upstaging Nick Nolte's superlative Tom. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

### Gekashitsu

Directed by Tamasaburo Bando. Japan, Shochiku.

This 50-minute film marks the directorial debut of famous onnagata (female impersonator) Tamasaburo. In it he adapts a story by turn-of-the-century Japanese Symbolist Kyoka Izumi. Tamasaburo does not appear in the film, but his intentions are everywhere. Older but still beautiful society lady refuses anesthesia during grave operation (the title means Surgery Ward) to guard her secret — that it was she who paid for the medical education of the handsome student who is now her surgeon. Despite the plot the film is not camp. Performances and colors are muted and the period details are proper. (Donald Richie, IHT)

### Naked Lunch

Directed by David Cronenberg. U.S., 20th Century Fox.

Adapted by David Cronenberg from William S. Burroughs's 1959 novel, this represents a remarkable meeting of the minds. Yet while Cronenberg's ingenious approach to his material matches Burroughs's flair for the grotesque, it also shares the author's nonchalance and ice-cold wit. Instead of attempting the impossible, Cronenberg has treated this disjointed, hallucinatory book as a secondary source. Concentrating instead on Burroughs himself, the drug experience that colors his writing and the agonies of the creative process, Cronenberg also devises purely metaphorical versions of the author's wild and violent sexual scenarios. Centering on the adventures of Bill Lee, played by Peter Weller as a deadpan evocation of the author, the film begins with smallish bugs, then moves on to

ever more huge, horrible and intelligent ones. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

### Dingo

Directed by Rolf De Heer. France/Australia, Gevet.

Crocodile Dundee with angst. The jet carrying Billy Cross (Miles Davis) and his band to their next concert lands in Poonna Flis in the middle of western Australia. The tiny population rushes to the airport. The experience changes the life of a local boy, John Anderson. Twenty years later, Anderson, now nicknamed Dingo, fantasizing about Cross and the big time in Paris, plays wistful trumpet alone in the bush and with his band. Colin Friels is attractive as Dingo but gets stuck in awe-mode. Marc Rosenberg's script puts Milesian lines in Cross's mouth: "You think the grass is greener somewhere else? It's true." Essentially Davis plays his enigmatic self. He and Michel Legrand wrote the music. (Mike Zwerin, IHT)

# Paris: Hugo and Peter Pan Add Life to a Busy Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — At the new year, more than 150 entertainments of theatrical art are holding forth in the French capital. The bulging list is evidence of wealth in variety.

Francis Huster is impersonating Gustav Mahler in "Putzi" at the Théâtre Antoine, and Michael Lonsdale is in Claudel's "L'Exchange" at the Théâtre Renaud-Barrauld. Molière, Voltaire, Chekhov, Guitry, Ionesco, Anouilh and Beckett are some of the authors on the boards. Robert Hossein's pious pageant, "A Man Named Jesus," is drawing crowds to the vast Palais des Sports, and at the Fort d'Aubervilliers, Zingaro is delighting all ages with his "Opéra Equestre."

The Comédie Française has just added to its repertory an ornamental reconstruction of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse," in which a lascivious François I harasses pretty young women. His ardent attention to the sheltered daughter of his bunched jester brings about her murder. This gory revenge tragedy was threatened by the police on its initial appearance in 1832 on the grounds of morality and lèse-majesté. Hugo changed names and places to soothe the censors. It was popular everywhere, but when Verdi appropriated it as the libretto for "Rigoletto," the play faded from the stage.

Jean-Luc Boutté, who has directed its comeback, accompanies its emotional surges with rumbles of thunder and dispatches his actors to rush up and down the auditorium. Within the proscenium frame the production has pictorial beauty. The opening, with the couriers in glittering Renaissance costumes against a sky-blue backdrop, is a stunning achievement, and the decor of the grim waterfront where muddled assassinations take place is created as a sinister shadowland.

Hugo's eloquent verse is up to his glorious reputation, but his narrative in the mold of the early-19th-century melodrama often skirts caricature. Jean-Philippe Puymartin is successful as the womanizing ruler, but Roland Bertin has a struggle as the court clown

and Isabelle Gardien has not yet the command to move one as the betrayed heroine.

"Cuisines et dépendances" (Kitchen and Pantry) by Agnès Jaoui and Jean-Pierre Bacri (at the Théâtre La Bruyère) is the comedy hit of the season, a cleverly engineered farce about a disastrous dinner party in an off-stage dining-room.

Comic domestic distress is a common subject of American playwrights, but frequently with sweetened situations. French audiences prefer more peppered treatment and have greeted this un sentimental scramble with open arms. The authors, with actors Zabou, Sam Karmann and Jean-Pierre Darroussin, play it with biting, realistic humor.

James Barrie's "Peter Pan" is a classic of the century and revived almost every year in London for the Christmas vacations. It made its debut in 1904 and there is a legend that it is performed every night somewhere on the globe, a myth difficult to hunt down. Broadway musical adaptation, has been neatly translated into French to triumph at the Casino de Paris in Alain Marcel's handsome mise-en-scène with its ever-appealing inventions — the woolly dog hired as a nanny, the boy who never grows up, the children who take wings, the dreaded pirate chief done up as Charles II whose only fear is that a crocodile will gobble him up, the lightning bug Tinker Bell.

Fabienne Guyon is a butchy Peter, Nathalie Lhermine is a pleasing Wendy and Bernard Alane doubles as Father Darling and not always been to French taste, but this one and "Les Misérables" have won the heart of Paris this season.

"P LEINS FEUX" by Didier Kaminka and Mary Orr, at the Michodière is based on the film "All About Eve," derived from a magazine story by Orr. The play is only a family cousin of the movie that had backstage Broadway as its setting. Here it is study seeks to replace her. The vivacious Line Renaud enlivens the evening with a forceful performance as the endangered star.

UPDATED 1992



Tom Wright, an American-born Soto Zen priest, at the Sosenji zazen center in Kyoto.

Finding the Spirit of Zen in Japan

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

KYOTO, Japan — Pass through the weathered wooden gate of Kyoto's huge Daikokuji temple complex, walk along the mud and stone walls of hidden gardens, turn up a narrow walled path and, to the left, enter the gate marked with a faded wooden sign that reads "Zazen."

Inside lies a Japan that few foreigners — or Japanese, for that matter — come in contact with these days. It is not just an entry to an exquisite Zen Buddhist temple and handsome garden, but to a place where zazen sitting meditation — is a way of life and not a cultural curiosity.

In this case, it is also a way open to foreigners.

For those who have read Alan Watts or D. T. Suzuki, two famous Zen Buddhist scholars, and wondered about the world they describe, for those who like to travel and also to meditate, or for those who wish to encounter a different, if increasingly isolated Japan, there are still many urban and rural zazen centers to explore.

It is a rigorous discipline certainly not accessible to everyone, although not the remote, esoteric practice that some made zazen out to be in the 1960s.

Much of Japan's greatest art, be it haiku poetry, calligraphy, ink-drawn scrolls, the tea ceremony, flower arranging or even traditional garden design has been inspired by the austere and elusive Zen spirit. To practice Zen meditation surrounded by the culture is a way of touching the aesthetic more deeply than through a casual visit.

The zazen centers range from mountain redoubts where the adepts live ascetic lives, to open centers in some big cities where visitors are welcomed at regular meditation sessions, guided by experienced priests.

Foreigners can take part by stopping by for an hour or two at designated times or, in some instances, by staying for several days of meditation, work and vegetarian cuisine.

Zen Buddhism came to Japan from China, where it flowered in the sixth century. In the 12th century it began to spread through Japan.

It differs from other schools of Buddhism in many ways, but two key points are its emphasis on making meditation its central tenet rather than adherence to a particular scripture or doctrine and a lack of the elements usually associated with a religion.

This may be difficult for Westerners to grasp, but religion in general plays a very different role in Japan. People rarely worship, in the Western sense, and freely mix rituals from Shinto, Buddhism and Christianity to mark events like marriages or funerals.

Few, in fact, practice zazen, not many Zen temples have zazen sessions, and even those who do meditate do not always consider themselves Zen Buddhists. It is not considered a form of worship, but a discipline, a way to self-knowledge, or simply a way to unwind.

It is one of the many contradictions — and attractions — of Zen that it has so few serious followers in Japan, yet has come to seem the very essence of Japanese culture.

There is no orthodox zazen routine, and even within the various Zen sects different priests follow slightly different paths. They all include some form of sitting, usually on pillows set on mats, for periods of an hour or more.

Staying overnight or for several days at

some of the zazen centers generally follows an even more rigorous routine. The food is all vegetarian, the days usually begin early, sometimes at 3:30 A.M., and one's time is divided between meditation, instruction, chores and eating, with only a little free time.

The three important points are posture, a straight back and relaxed shoulders, breathing, which you count to make it even and deep, and the eyes remaining open enough to let light in, but not enough to see anything clearly.

For those who want to plunge into an extended experience with zazen in a wonderful location, Eihei-ji, one of the main temples of the Soto Zen sect, offers stays of up to three days. English-speaking visitors can arrange to have an interpreter on hand. The temple is situated in lush mountains near the Japan Sea, not far from Fukui City. The schedule is rigorous.

To adepts, zazen can be a means to everything from self-knowledge to contentment. It is also a form of deep relaxation in a serene place for those whose expectations run to something less than enlightenment.

Tom Wright, an American who has lived in Kyoto for 24 years and is a priest in the Soto sect, prefers the word sitting to meditation. His sect uses no koan or other verbal focus, but attempts in zazen to reduce the influence of the ego and just let thoughts flow by in unimpeded form. "My advice to newcomers to zazen is not to suppress, not to reject, and not to chase after," Wright said.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Physical Fitness

Do exercises to limber up before participating in "sitting meditation." Zazen can be physically grueling for those unused to spending long periods of time in the lotus or half-lotus positions.

Thrill Seekers

Don't expect a Magical Mystery Tour with levitating swarms and out of body experiences. While some forms of transcendental meditation promise such phenomena, zazen is a quieter and more personal discipline.

Reservations

Do plan ahead to attend zazen sessions. Most temples require reservations. For information, contact the Japan National Tourist Office in Kyoto, (075) 371-5649.

Tightening the Gastronomic Belt

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the world of gastronomy, the dawn of the year brings new culinary fashions, new flavors of the month. Here are some personal predictions for the world of food in 1992:

1. The death of Beaujolais nouveau. Not the actual death, really, but a sharp decline in popularity. One of the world's greatest — and most successful — publicity campaigns has run its course. We can hope that all the houses making undrinkably sweet swirl will turn their efforts to making a simple, old-fashioned Beaujolais that's light, quaffable, embraceable.

2. A return to neighborhood dining in cities all over the world. That is, if you can still find those neighborhood restaurants: Malachy Duffy of Food & Wine magazine in New York noted recently: "Now that everyone is into recession dining, and tired of all the overpriced, trendy spots in Manhattan, they are ready to go back to the old neighborhood restaurants," the tiny Chinese or French mom-and-pop establishments. The trouble is, they disappeared during the greedy '80s, pushed out by trends. But in Rome, locals note a new popularity of neighborhood trattorias for the evening meal. One reason is, they're close, and you can walk. More important, they are places where you know you will run into friends who have also taken up the habit of dining in the

same restaurants two or three times a week.

3. Wine buyers will become more traditional and conservative. At least that's what Steven Spurrier, at Harrods wine shop in London, reports. Bottle for bottle, he is selling more port and less champagne. "If you bring someone a bottle of port, you know they care. It's a drink surrounded by romance, and history, and it will last. Champagne has become commonplace and less special," he says.

4. Diners will become more conservative as well, returning to recession-proof fare such as simple roasts, lots of potatoes, a new taste for inexpensive cuts of meat such as ortol.

5. Meat is back: As in beef and pork. And a good number of consumers are going to finally admit out loud that even though they know fish is good for them, they feel it just doesn't satisfy the way meat does. Top chefs in both Paris and New York report that during the last six months diners have been ordering more meat and less fish.

6. I would like to predict the death of Pin's, but I realize that is only wishful thinking. I knew that France had truly gone too modern on me when I passed the neighborhood boulangerie the other day: They were offering a free Pin's with the purchase of the old-fashioned (free?)

7. Now that anti-smokers have pretty much conquered the smoking problem in restaurants (in the United States, at least) the new target is perfume. Elle magazine

reports that California activists are launching a campaign to ban certain perfumes from restaurants, on the ground that they interfere with dining pleasure. Their biggest targets are Chanel No. 5 and le Dix de Balenciaga. Perhaps one day they will set aside special perfume sections, so one can dine in peace in the Opium den.

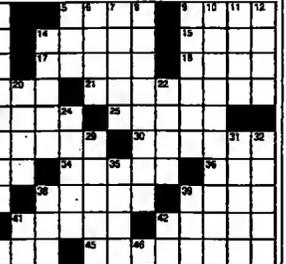
8. Thai, Thai, Thai. Around the world, it's the cuisine that everyone talks about. It's the cuisine that everyone wants to love, for its freshness, its intelligent use of herbs, its exotic air. Until now, the idea has been more talk than action.

9. Australia's Gourmet Traveller magazine predicts that this is the year that herbal teas will become "chic instead of worthy." I agree. Fresh herbal teas (not the ones that come in a sachet and taste like dirt) are on the rise, particularly fragrant blends, such as lemon grass and verbena. I doubt, though, that they will ever make it to the street cafes of Paris. A friend once ordered a verveine in a crowded Boulevard Saint Germain cafe and was informed that the cafe did not serve herb teas: "Monsieur, this isn't a hospital," the waiter said.

10. Finally, I predict the decline of the grand three-hour meal. It's not simply a question of money, but time. The love affair with the grand chefs (particularly the globe-trotting types who have forgotten why they went into the business in the first place) is on the wane. There will, of course, always be exceptions: Taillevent, Jamin, Georges Blanc, and the Auberge de l'Ill among them.

- ACROSS
1 Kind of peer
5 Surmounting
9 Threadbare
13 Exchange premium
14 Designer of the modern violin
15 Small-scaled trout
16 Mountain lake
17 Guiding principle
18 Israeli circle dance
19 Halls have been here
21 Conscious
23 Hit terra firme
25 Performs from a lectern
26 Strawberry trees
30 Click beetle
33 Correct
34 Hypothetical particle
36 One of a cheerful trio
37 Riviera resort
38 Famed nonagenarian
39 Japanese flavoring paste
40 Eponym, e.g.
41 Merino's sound
42 Flax fabric
43 Marine hanger-on
45 Percussion instrument
47 Support
48 Sailor's saint
50 Scatter in drops
53 Lithium, e.g.
56 Mythical pome roller
57 Barrel constituent
58 Brews
61 Film producer
62 Red dye
63 Cauchous
64 — morgan
65 Poker lee
66 Acclivity
67 Chili
68 "Odi et Catullus"
69 Makes lace
70 Aquatic mammal
71 Cooper's "The
72 Pianist Mitsuko
73 Kind of operation or catch
74 Rate
75 Mild expletive
76 With force
77 Lump of clay
78 Palaver
79 Woman's small hat
80 Landed estate
81 Ammonia compound
82 Plotter against Nikolai
83 City in Gujarat
84 Lake of Russia
85 Singer John
86 Vilain
87 Heel tape
88 Contend
89 Compass dir.

- DOWN
1 Alate mammal
2 Old Irish script
3 Father
4 Chile
5 "Odi et Catullus"
6 Makes lace
7 Aquatic mammal
8 Cooper's "The
9 Pianist Mitsuko
10 Kind of operation or catch
11 Rate
12 Mild expletive
13 Lithium, e.g.
14 With force
15 Lump of clay
16 Palaver
17 Woman's small hat
18 Landed estate
19 Ammonia compound
20 Plotter against Nikolai
21 City in Gujarat
22 A tripod
23 Swiss-French river
24 Cave, in poetry
25 Euxine
26 Lake of Russia
27 Singer John
28 Vilain
29 Indonesian craft
30 Contend
31 Compass dir.



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THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Konsthaus (tel. 587.96.63). To Jan. 6: "From Eisenstein to Tar-kovsky." An exhibition of paintings by Russian film directors. Also, "From the Revolution to Perestroika": works by artists of the Russian avant-garde such as El Lissitzky and Malevich.

BRITAIN

London
British Museum (tel. 323.8661). To Feb. 20: "Nihonga." Traditional Japanese painting, featuring works by Yokoyama, Shimomura, and Hishida.

CANADA

Ottawa
National Gallery of Canada (tel. 990.1885). To Feb. 2: "Strengthening the Spirit: Works by Native Artists."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague
Mestská knihovna (tel. 23.22.577). To Feb. 9: Paintings and drawings trace the evolution of the Czech artist Otakar Slavik.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
Louisiana Museum (tel. 42.18.07.19). To Jan. 12: "Oceania." Large exhibition of native art from Melanesia including carved wooden masks, musical instruments, shields and statuettes, loaned by private and museum collections.

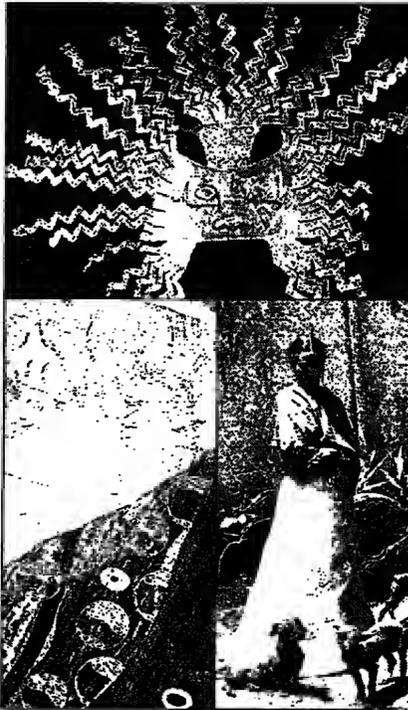
FRANCE

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33). To Jan. 27: Retrospective of works by Max Ernst in celebration of the centenary of his birth. Includes over 250 paintings, sculptures, drawings and collages exhibited in chronological order. Also, two exhibitions of photographs by Gisèle Freund and by Françoise-Marie Banier.

Opéra Bastille (tel. 40.01.16.16). Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Myung-whun Chung, conductor; Yannick Karkke, director and designer, featuring Pass Butchuetza as Boris; Jan. 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 and 20. Opéra Comique, Salle Favart (tel. 42.80.04.99). Lully's "Alyce," William Christie, conductor; Jean-Marie Villégier, director; Jan. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31. Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel. 47.23.47.77). Lully's "Alceste," Jean-Claude Malgon, conductor; Jean-Louis Martinoty, director; Jan. 4, 5, 8.

GERMANY

Berlin
Käthe Kollwitz Museum (tel. 862.52.10). To Jan. 31: 100 drawings and watercolors by Egon Schiele.



Clockwise from top: Gold mask, Lausanne, Switzerland; Frida Kahlo photographed by Freund, Centre Pompidou, Paris; painting by Klimt, Florence.

Bonn
Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel. 72.84.1). To Jan. 15: "Photographic Portraits." First solo-exhibition in Germany of the American Alice Springs

HONG KONG

Hong Kong
Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 522.4127). To Feb. 19: "Too French." Exhibition of contemporary, and mostly French, artists.

ITALY

Florence
Palazzo Strozzi. To March 8: Largest exhibition shown in Italy of works by Gustav Klimt. Includes 34 oil paintings, 64 drawings and 21 posters.

Prato

Centro per l'Arte Contemporanea Luigi Pecci (tel. 570.620). To Jan. 6: "Atrave: Between Image and Identity. Between Image and Tradition." Exhibition dealing with the concepts of identity and displacement. Includes

works by Antonio del Castillo, Wim Delvoye and Cindy Sherman.

JAPAN

Kobe
Kobe City Museum (tel. 391.0035). To Jan. 26: "Perspective Paintings in the Edo Period." Exhibition of prints, paintings, pottery and cartography.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Joods Historisch Museum (tel. 626.9945). To April 12: "The Old Testament in Paintings of the Golden Age." Exposes the highly original interpretations of the Old Testament by such 17th century Dutch masters as Pieter Lastman and Ferdinand Bol. Rijks Museum (tel. 673.21.21). To March 1: First international exhibition of Rembrandt's work. Includes 46 major paintings, drawings (shown until Jan. 19), etchings and 31 works by his pupils.

SPAIN

Madrid
Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel. 467.5062). To Feb. 24: Large and simple geometric sculptures by the American Robert Therrien.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Rath (tel. 28.56.16). To Jan. 12: Works by Edward Hopper, from international collections including the Whitney Museum in New York.

Lausanne

Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel. 20.55.01). To Jan. 28: "Escuador: Earth and Gold." Exhibition of pre-Columbian gold objects and ceramic statuettes.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles
Norton Simon Museum (tel. 449.5840). To Jan. 12: Exhibition documenting Picasso's attraction to monuments of painting and sculpture.

New York

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.7710). To Jan. 12: A major retrospective of Georges Seurat's work, marking the centennial of the artist's death. Also, "Neo-Impressionism," 70 works by Seurat's friends and followers.

National Academy of Design (tel. 363.6880). To Jan. 12: "Illuminated Heurts: The Drawings of Charles Adams." The first retrospective exhibition of Adams's work features 73 drawings and watercolors.

Washington
National Museum of African Art (tel. 357.4800). To Jan. 12: "African Reflections: Art from Northeastern Zaire." Several hundred masks, figures, musical instruments, items of personal adornment and other works by artists from the Mangbetu, Azande and other people of the region.

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City and Code \_\_\_\_\_

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# NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on the New York Stock Exchange and do not reflect the trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
Microsoft	68.75	+0.25
Apple	52.50	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	+0.25
Sun	38.00	+0.25
Lucent	32.00	+0.25
Motorola	28.00	+0.25
Intel	25.00	+0.25
AT&T	22.00	+0.25
WorldCom	18.00	+0.25
Verizon	15.00	+0.25
Sprint	12.00	+0.25
Qwest	10.00	+0.25
Southwest	8.00	+0.25
Delta	7.00	+0.25
American	6.00	+0.25
United	5.00	+0.25
Northwest	4.00	+0.25
Allegiant	3.00	+0.25
JetBlue	2.00	+0.25
Spirit	1.50	+0.25
Southwest	1.00	+0.25
Delta	0.75	+0.25
American	0.50	+0.25
United	0.25	+0.25
Northwest	0.10	+0.25
Allegiant	0.05	+0.25
JetBlue	0.02	+0.25
Spirit	0.01	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Alcoa	45.00	+0.25
Aluminum	42.00	+0.25
Steel	38.00	+0.25
Energy	35.00	+0.25
Chemicals	32.00	+0.25
Pharmaceuticals	28.00	+0.25
Technology	25.00	+0.25
Telecommunications	22.00	+0.25
Transportation	18.00	+0.25
Utilities	15.00	+0.25
Real Estate	12.00	+0.25
Commodities	10.00	+0.25
International	8.00	+0.25
Emerging Markets	6.00	+0.25
Fixed Income	5.00	+0.25
Equity	4.00	+0.25
Options	3.00	+0.25
Derivatives	2.00	+0.25
Commodities	1.50	+0.25
Energy	1.00	+0.25
Metals	0.75	+0.25
Grains	0.50	+0.25
Oil	0.25	+0.25
Gold	0.10	+0.25
Silver	0.05	+0.25
Platinum	0.02	+0.25
Palladium	0.01	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Amazon	115.25	+0.25
Netflix	68.75	+0.25
Spotify	52.50	+0.25
Twitter	45.00	+0.25
LinkedIn	38.00	+0.25
Slack	32.00	+0.25
Zoom	28.00	+0.25
Dropbox	25.00	+0.25
Evernote	22.00	+0.25
Box	18.00	+0.25
OneDrive	15.00	+0.25
Google	12.00	+0.25
Microsoft	10.00	+0.25
Apple	8.00	+0.25
Amazon	6.00	+0.25
Netflix	5.00	+0.25
Spotify	4.00	+0.25
Twitter	3.00	+0.25
LinkedIn	2.00	+0.25
Slack	1.50	+0.25
Zoom	1.00	+0.25
Dropbox	0.75	+0.25
Evernote	0.50	+0.25
Box	0.25	+0.25
OneDrive	0.10	+0.25
Google	0.05	+0.25
Microsoft	0.02	+0.25
Apple	0.01	+0.25

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Facebook	115.25	+0.25
Twitter	68.75	+0.25
LinkedIn	52.50	+0.25
Slack	45.00	+0.25
Zoom	38.00	+0.25
Dropbox	32.00	+0.25
Evernote	28.00	+0.25
Box	25.00	+0.25
OneDrive	22.00	+0.25
Google	18.00	+0.25
Microsoft	15.00	+0.25
Apple	12.00	+0.25
Amazon	10.00	+0.25
Netflix	8.00	+0.25
Spotify	6.00	+0.25
Twitter	5.00	+0.25
LinkedIn	4.00	+0.25
Slack	3.00	+0.25
Zoom	2.00	+0.25
Dropbox	1.50	+0.25
Evernote	1.00	+0.25
Box	0.75	+0.25
OneDrive	0.50	+0.25
Google	0.25	+0.25
Microsoft	0.10	+0.25
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Google	15.00	+0.25
Microsoft	12.00	+0.25
Apple	10.00	+0.25
Amazon	8.00	+0.25
Netflix	6.00	+0.25
Spotify	5.00	+0.25
Twitter	4.00	+0.25
LinkedIn	3.00	+0.25
Slack	2.00	+0.25
Zoom	1.50	+0.25
Dropbox	1.00	+0.25
Evernote	0.75	+0.25
Box	0.50	+0.25
OneDrive	0.25	+0.25
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Zoom	28.00	+0.25
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Box	18.00	+0.25
OneDrive	15.00	+0.25
Google	12.00	+0.25
Microsoft	10.00	+0.25
Apple	8.00	+0.25
Amazon	6.00	+0.25
Netflix	5.00	+0.25
Spotify	4.00	+0.25
Twitter	3.00	+0.25
LinkedIn	2.00	+0.25
Slack	1.50	+0.25
Zoom	1.00	+0.25
Dropbox	0.75	+0.25
Evernote	0.50	+0.25
Box	0.25	+0.25
OneDrive	0.10	+0.25
Google	0.05	+0.25
Microsoft	0.02	+0.25
Apple	0.01	+0.25

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**CURRENCY**  
Dollars Rates

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

**INTEREST RA**  
Eurocurrency Deposits

Key Money Rates

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WALL STREET WATCH

Carolco Hopes Buyback Will Play With Investors

By Richard W. Stevenson

LOS ANGELES — Having produced the biggest box-office hit of the year, "Terminator 2: Judgment Day," Carolco Pictures Inc. should have been feeling good about the new year...

The betting is that lenders will agree to terms that allow the studio to stay alive.

Despite its success with "Terminator 2," Carolco has been struggling in part because other movies have done poorly. As a result, Carolco had said for months that it was facing financial difficulty...

WITH THE POSSIBILITY of insolvency hanging over it, Carolco has been negotiating with its banks, which include Credit Lyonnais and Bankers Trust...

There is also speculation in Hollywood that Carolco will seek financial help by negotiating a new deal with Sony Corp.'s TriStar Pictures, which distributes Carolco's films in theaters in the United States...

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing exchange rates for various currencies like the Australian dollar, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for currencies such as the Canadian dollar and Japanese yen.

INTEREST RATES

Table detailing Eurocurrency deposits for various terms and currencies.

Key Money Rates

Table listing key money rates for the United States, including discount rates and prime rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks and terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. money market funds and their performance metrics.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices in various currencies and markets.

Playing Tomorrow's Financial Markets No Quick Bounce for Dollar Stock View: Up, but Bumpy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the new year begins, the dollar is falling, like last year. But analysts are not expecting a rapid, sharp rebound of the sort that occurred at the beginning of 1991...

The dollar ended 1991 at 1.5170 DM, up only 1.68 percent, and showed similar increases against other European currencies.

As for the yen, it gained steadily and quickly on the U.S. currency. The dollar coded the year at its low of 124.78 yen, down 7.84 percent, even after the Japanese cut their discount rate on Monday.

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

NEW YORK — The professionals who spend their time pondering global stock markets say that on balance they are optimistic about 1992.

But their optimism, bolstered by an end-of-year rally, is tempered by the underlying economic outlook, especially uncertainty about a global recovery.

American Industry Declined In Month

But Dow Average Pushes Its Rally A Little Farther

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — American manufacturing declined in December to its weakest since the spring, at a level that indicated the overall economy was contracting...

The reading of 46.5 percent on the National Association of Purchasing Management's index reported Thursday.

Anything below 50 percent shows manufacturing is shrinking. A reading below 44.5 percent would indicate an overall economic recession.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose a little to yet another record high, after having been down for most of the year's first trading day.

The Dow dropped 25 points during the morning, then regained about a dozen points by noon.

Most traders expect an economic revival during the year aided by the Federal Reserve's low interest rates, and that put a floor under the Dow.

The blue-chip barometer saw-sawed in the afternoon and shot up just as the close to end at 3,172.41 up 3.58 points on the day.

Commenting on the purchasing managers' survey, Robert J. Bretz, chairman of the survey committee, said: "Three straight months of lower growth rates for new orders ended in a decline in December and pulled all of the other indicators down."

Is Smaller Better in Stocks?

Los Angeles Times Service

With bond and CD yields plunging, a tidal wave of new investors moved into the stock market in 1991. What happens now? Here are some of the trends that may affect stocks this year.

CAN SMALL STOCKS REPEAT? 1991 was the year of the small-company stock. The Nasdaq composite index of about 4,000 small stocks jumped 56.8 percent for the year, closing Tuesday at 586.34.

Small-company stocks roared to life for two key reasons: They had been badly beaten up in the 1990 bear market; the Nasdaq index lost 17.8 percent in that year, and history has shown that small-company profits typically rebound sharply when the economy emerges from recession.

What about 1992? Wall Street is still waiting for the profit rebound, but there is one encouraging sign: Prudential Securities' analysis of 988 small companies shows that their total profits fell just 3.8 percent in the third quarter ended Sept. 30, compared to the same period of 1990.

In contrast, profits of the big-company Standard & Poor's 500 stocks dropped 28 percent in that period. So small companies did a better job of stemming the slide. That could also mean that those companies will be in far better shape to score big profit gains this year if the economy turns around.

ARE INSIDERS FLASHING 'BUY'? Corporate insiders — officers and directors — often exhibit a fine ability to discern when their companies' stocks are bargains. They proved that again in December. The insiders newsletter of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, says 59 percent of all insider transactions during the past 30 days have been purchases, while 41 percent were sales. That is a sharp reversal from most of summer and fall, when insiders were much heavier sellers.

A Hot Tip: Market Plays Are Still Better Than Cash

Los Angeles Times Service

In 1992, investors will have to lower their sights and accept lesser returns from both stocks and bonds than the double-digit results of last year, most Wall Street analysts say.

With stocks in particular, "don't expect the kinds of returns that you had in 1991," warned Bob Chesek, money manager at the Phoenix Group of mutual funds in Hartford, Connecticut.

At best, money managers see a stock-market return in 1992 that is much closer to historical averages: 7 percent to 10 percent. Still, many analysts see an excellent chance that stocks and bonds will continue to beat money-market instruments, gold and other investments.

THE ELECTION YEAR THEORY: The stock market has shown an amazing propensity to rise in presidential election years, no matter which party occupies the White House. The theory has been that sitting presidents will do what is necessary to stimulate the economy (and thus corporate profits) in election years to get themselves re-elected.

What about 1992? There is no question that George Bush wants to boost the economy. But given that this recession is far different from any since the Great Depression — because the problem is too much debt, not high interest rates — some experts question how much the economy will respond to traditional Washington stimuli.

Services Without Smiles as U.S. Jobs Disappear

By Sylvia Nasar

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For decades, banks, fast-food restaurants, hospitals, law firms, retail chains and governments — the so-called services sector — have been the engine that powered American employment.

In the 1980s, when services added a stunning 20 million jobs and employed almost four out of five workers, Americans debated whether services jobs were good jobs or bad, but basically took the steady growth of the sector for granted.

No more. Except for health care, the services are in the throes of a shake-up much like the one that racked manufacturing a decade ago.

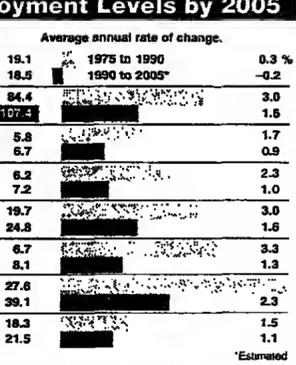
The drive to squeeze costs and improve profits has resulted in cost-cutting, job freezes, layoffs, consolidations and takeovers. The storm threatens to outlast the recession — prolonged, very likely, by the wave of white-collar layoffs and an unusual reluctance among services companies to hire.

Many economists predict the great American job-machine, even after it gets going again, will run at half speed for much of the 1990s.

The consequences are likely to be felt by many, if not most, Americans for a long time, labor specialists said. They predicted job growth in the 1990s would be the slowest since the 1950s. Pay, including benefits, is expected to rise more sluggishly. Unemployment, now 6.8 percent, is expected to hover above 6 percent for years.

And job security — the comfortable expectation of being able to settle down somewhere for life by middle age — may be gone for good. "If you got a job here it was probably one of the highest paid in the valley, it was secure and you could stay until you retired," said Robert M. Nimetz, a 50-year-old former draftsman at the Tennessee Valley Authority, the federal utility that has slashed staff to try to do more with less.

An Expected Shift in Employment Levels by 2005



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

(270 million square meters). For Wall Street, retailers, fast-food restaurants and financial services, that added up to too much capacity, much of it in the wrong places.

"Large banks went into every town they wanted to be in," said James J. Preble who recently retired as vice chairman of the Fleet/Norstar Financial Group. "We wound up with a branch for every 2,500 customers. The norm is one branch for every 7,500 customers."

Runaway costs. Wages and other costs in services, which grew no faster than manufacturing costs in the 1960s and 1970s, shot higher in the 1980s. But services companies found they could not absorb these costs through higher productivity, nor could they recoup them by raising prices. "Services companies were unprepared for the arrival of an environment in which costs could not easily be passed along to consumers," said a commentary by economists at J.P. Morgan & Co.

New technology. From computers to specialized shipping containers, innovation has created opportunities to increase sales without seeing accountants, engineers, lawyers, financial types, people from all across the spectrum.

Although services-company sales have recovered a bit since last spring, hiring has not. And while services payrolls swelled 4.4 percent in the first 12 months of the early 1980s recovery, they have barely budged since April. Many industries are, in fact, still trimming. Retailers, for example, are now in their 22nd month of job cuts.

What is behind the belt-tightening? Four basic forces, according to economists and executives: Overexpansion. In the 1980s, services added 20 million jobs, \$800 billion worth of technology, 16,000 shopping malls and nearly doubled office space, to 3 billion square feet

Unlike the early 1980s, we're



# 7 Billion Francs Seen In Lyonnais Provisions

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**LONDON** — Loss provisions for loans that Crédit Lyonnais made to such troubled borrowers as the Soviet Union, companies controlled by the late Robert Maxwell and MGM-Pathé Communications Corp. could exceed 7 billion francs (\$1.35 billion) for 1991, analysts said Thursday.

Crédit Lyonnais, a state-controlled bank that has been pursuing expansion into new businesses, had set new loss provisions of 3.37 billion francs in the first six months of this year, and 6.5 billion francs in all of 1990.

"They'll have to take a hit," said Sasha Serafimovskii, an analyst at Morgan Stanley International in London, referring to the 1991 loss provisions. He said he has "been quite nervous" about the bank's publicly traded, nonvoting shares.

Mr. Serafimovskii said he expected provisions to climb to at least 7 billion francs for 1991, including "an initial provision on MGM, a small provision on Maxwell, and quite a big increase in domestic provisions for small and medium-sized businesses" hit by the weak French economy.

Chris Davis, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedel Research Ltd. in London, said he expected the bank to post 1991 provisions of 6.6 billion francs this year, and he estimated that earnings fell to 3.25 billion francs.

Nevertheless, Mr. Davis maintained a favorable rating on the company's shares. The bank's exposure to bad debt this year illustrates

its diversification away from simple retail banking, he said. Mr. Serafimovskii said he expected the bank to post flat earnings growth this year, after earning 3.7 billion francs in 1990.

Mario-Angé Farthouat, analyst at Ducatel Duval SA in Paris, estimated that earnings fell to 3.3 billion francs in 1991 and that provisions rose to 7.5 billion francs, based on half-year figures.

Ms. Farthouat, who rates the bank's stock an "avoid," said Crédit Lyonnais told analysts it expected flat earnings for this year.

Maxwell Communication Corp. is now run by court-appointed administrators forming a plan to try to operate the company, as is Robert Maxwell Group, which owns 51 percent of Mirror Group Newspapers.

The French bank's Crédit Lyonnais Bank Nederland NV unit this week took control of MGM-Pathé, the U.S. movie studio. The takeover came after a Delaware court ruled that Giancarlo Piretti, the Italian financier, reneged on an agreement with Crédit Lyonnais.

Mr. Piretti bought MGM-Pathé Communications in November 1990 from Kirk Kerkorian for \$1.3 billion, and renamed it MGM-Pathé Communications. Crédit Lyonnais has made around \$888 million of loans to the Italian financier, analysts said.

Analysts said they believed Crédit Lyonnais lent from 1.0 billion to 1.5 billion francs to publicly traded Maxwell companies and 200 million francs to his private companies. They said it also lent about 4.4 billion francs to the Soviet Union.

Foreign competition has also surged, with strong global competitors arising in construction, shipping, travel and half a dozen other services.

# Open and Shut Case of Trade Paradox

By Alan Wheatley

**PARIS** — As the former Soviet Union risks social unrest by abruptly abolishing most price subsidies, rich industrial nations are giving a cold shoulder to free markets by refusing to dismantle the trade barriers hobbling a sickly global economy.

Members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are to meet in Geneva on Jan. 13 amid pessimism about the chances of wrapping up the 5-year-old Uruguay Round of trade talks.

Foreign Minister João de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal said he was gloomy about a quick breakthrough after the rejection last week by European Community trade ministers of a text proposed by Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director-general.

Mr. Pinheiro, whose country has just taken over the rotating EC presidency, told the Belgian daily *Le Soir* that the Jan. 13 meeting "has little chance of achieving definitive results."

Even if a compromise is reached, many observers said it might not fully reverse the trend of creeping protectionism.

Technical controls, voluntary export restraints, anti-dumping actions and other barriers quietly proliferated in the 1980s, with only four of the 24 industrialized countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ending the decade with more liberal trade rules than at the start.

Japan's resurgent trade surplus is even calling into question in the United States the lip service that most politicians traditionally pay to free trade.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher of the United States said over the weekend that curbing Japanese auto sales in the United States was an option if Tokyo did not reduce the \$41 billion surplus in its favor.

To the erstwhile communist countries, be-nighted by 40 years of central planning, such a warning must sound like a threat to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. Desperate to

cently when presenting the agency's latest economic outlook.

Much of Latin America, led by Chile and Mexico, is also putting its faith in free markets. As Mr. Henderson noted, the role reversal is remarkable.

"For the first time in economic history, the main impulse to trade liberalization is now coming not from the industrial countries, which profess to accept liberal norms, but from countries whose past tradition has been to question or reject them," he said.

Potential prosperity gains accruing from liberalized trade and investment rules are substantial, but they will require wide-ranging market-oriented reforms, Mr. Henderson said.

While the need for action is most evident in the ex-Communist bloc, he said OECD countries also had an extensive network of discriminatory trade practices to unravel, including barriers to imports from Eastern Europe.

The domestic political risk for West European leaders of flinging open markets could be high. But, with stability in the old Soviet bloc at stake, so are the potential gains.

"The fact is that the current and prospective costs of continued OECD protectionism, which were considerable even before the recent changes in central and Eastern Europe and elsewhere in the world, have now been substantially increased," Mr. Henderson said.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

make up lost time, they are rushing to embrace capitalism and the free trade that has underpinned the boom in Western living standards since World War II.

The paradox that formerly communist countries are hurrying towards market mechanisms just when rich industrial states are balking at free trade is not lost on David Henderson, chief economist at the OECD.

Mr. Henderson, an advocate of free trade, said he was struck to learn domestic producers in Poland and Czechoslovakia are now less protected from outside competition than their counterparts in most OECD countries.

"In these matters the rest of the world, or large parts of it, is moving faster than the OECD countries," Mr. Henderson said re-

lative competition to stocks these days, especially as long-term interest rates begin to fall.

But Mr. Harris is still placing his biggest bets in bonds; his funds are aggressively buying long-term bonds outside the United States.

The December increase in German interest rates makes this forecast even more likely. The rate rise should signal that rates have reached their peak.

In Europe, the biggest question is whether to buy German stocks. Mr. Rigden says yes. The stock market should rise, he said, if economic growth is slow next year, because interest rates will finally be cut and inflation will fall. But if growth continues, stocks should be helped by rising earnings.

But Mr. King of Counsellors International said the decline in the market since 1990 had made it more attractive and that it should get some impetus from Japanese interest-rate cuts.

# STOCKS: Optimism Is Tempered by Uncertain Outlook for Economies

(Continued from first finance page) assumptions, but that central case is more uncertain than it is normally," he said.

Because of the uncertainty, Mr. Rigden has just revised his recommendations for client portfolios, shifting money from equities to bonds. He has moved to a 50 percent investment in equities, below his normal or neutral level, from 65 percent. And he has jumped to an aggressive 40 percent in bonds, from 25 percent, with the remaining 10 percent in cash.

"I would rather get, with a pretty high degree of confidence, the 15 percent in bonds than the 20 to 25 percent in equities, with all the uncertainty," he said.

One of the uncertainties, he said, is corporate profits. While he expects them to grow this year, he acknowledges that forecasters have gotten profit forecasts wrong the last two years.

Mr. Harris of Lombard Odier said declining inflation and falling interest rates would give equities a lift this year.

He also argued that falling rates would provide stock markets a sort of safety net, because there would be fewer attractive alternatives for investors as returns on fixed-income investments continued to drop.

"Sometime during the year people are going to think that things are good rather than bad," he said. "And then, at some point, stocks should kick in because there is so

many firms take a neutral or negative view on Japan. Michael Howell, chief strategist for Salomon Brothers in London, said a recent survey indicated that equity managers in Tokyo did not expect the stock market to be higher a year from now.

But Mr. King of Counsellors International said the decline in the market since 1990 had made it more attractive and that it should get some impetus from Japanese interest-rate cuts.

But Mr. Lipsky said that before there were sure signs of recovery, confidence could erode enough to push the dollar to record lows. Against the mark, the dollar hit a postwar low of 1.4475 last Feb. 11. But, he added, the Christmas rate cut by the Fed could make the dollar a little less likely.

— JONATHAN FUERBRINGER

# DOLLAR: Some See Further Declines Preceding a Modest Recovery

(Continued from first finance page) European currencies," said Neal M. Soes, chief economist at First Boston Corp. in New York. "The United States will ease more, and so will the Japanese. But in Europe, they cannot ease until the Germans are ready. But the economic-performance arguments tilt either in favor of the United States or Japan.

These variables frame the values next year,"

John Lipsky, director of international bond research at Salomon Brothers in London, said the key for dollar forecasters was to decide whether the U.S. economy "faces some serious structural problems that will push it into a new decline or whether the traditional tools of

monetary and fiscal policy will ultimately restore growth in the relatively near future, albeit it at a modest pace."

Salomon's position, he said, was that the traditional tools would work and that there would be a moderate recovery that would give the dollar a lift, possibly pushing it to 1.60 DM by the end of 1992.

But Mr. Lipsky said that before there were sure signs of recovery, confidence could erode enough to push the dollar to record lows. Against the mark, the dollar hit a postwar low of 1.4475 last Feb. 11. But, he added, the Christmas rate cut by the Fed could make the dollar a little less likely.

— JONATHAN FUERBRINGER

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1700	2700	1900
1500	2500	1700
1300	2300	1500
1100	2100	1300
900	1900	1100
700	1700	900
500	1500	700
300	1300	500
100	1100	300
1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Amsterdam CBS Trend	N.A.	88.70
Brussels Stock Index	5,525.05	5,481.43 +0.60
Frankfurt DAX	1,601.88	1,577.98 +1.51
Frankfurt FAZ	651.92	640.31 +1.81
Helsinki HEX	779.70	781.80 -0.27
London Financial Times 30	1,886.00	1,891.30 -0.28
London FTSE 100	2,492.80	2,493.10 -0.01
Madrid General Index	238.93	242.11 -1.31
Milan MIB	981.00	982.00 -0.10
Paris CAC 40	1,749.91	1,765.66 -0.89
Stockholm Affarsvarlden	867.61	858.12 -0.18
Vienna Stock Index	416.70	418.98 -0.54
Zurich SSS	Closed	595.00

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Ferranti International PLC said its U.S. unit, Healthcare Systems, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code.
- Sweden's new car sales fell 18.3 percent in 1991, to 187,739 units, the Swedish automobile industry federation announced.
- Norway's unemployment rate rose to 5 percent in December, from 4.6 percent in November, the Labor Directorate said.
- Alm. Brand of Denmark said it had acquired the share capital of Barclays Danmark A/S for an undisclosed sum.
- Conoco hopes to win 8 to 10 percent of the Czechoslovak gas market through leasing and cooperation deals, a Czechoslovak newspaper said.
- Société Commerciale d'Adour of France said it entered a joint venture with Thailand Fishery Cold Storage Co. to treat fresh shrimp.
- France's ports were paralyzed by a 48-hour strike that began Thursday, the fourth stoppage since November over planned job cuts.
- The Netherlands' exports of flowers and poplins rose 9.5 percent to 6 billion guilders (\$3.5 billion) last year, the growers association said.

## Daiwa Beats Nomura in Euroyen

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**LONDON** — A late burst of new business enabled Daiwa Securities Co. to knock Nomura Securities Co. off the top slot in the yen Eurobond underwriting tables for 1991, according to figures published by Euromoney Publications.

Daiwa underwrote 1,326 trillion yen (\$10.59 billion) of new bonds in 1991, 45 billion yen more than Nomura. Between Dec. 27 and Dec. 31, Daiwa underwrote 105 billion yen of new bonds, against 70 billion from Nomura.

Daiwa's total accounted for 28.7 percent of the Euroyen market, followed by Nomura with 1,282 trillion yen or 27.8 percent. Nikko Securities Co. was third with 655 billion yen underwritten, or 14.2 percent of the market.

# NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices  
 NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a day.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1/4 P.M. Cls
100	80	IBM	3.00	3.75	13	100	80	100
120	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	120	100	120
150	130	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18	150	130	150
180	160	Intel	0.00	0.00	20	180	160	180
200	180	Sun	0.00	0.00	22	200	180	200
250	230	HP	0.00	0.00	25	250	230	250
300	280	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30	300	280	300
350	330	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35	350	330	350
400	380	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40	400	380	400
450	430	Linear Technology	0.00	0.00	45	450	430	450
500	480	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	50	500	480	500
550	530	AMD	0.00	0.00	55	550	530	550
600	580	AMD	0.00	0.00	60	600	580	600
650	630	AMD	0.00	0.00	65	650	630	650
700	680	AMD	0.00	0.00	70	700	680	700
750	730	AMD	0.00	0.00	75	750	730	750
800	780	AMD	0.00	0.00	80	800	780	800
850	830	AMD	0.00	0.00	85	850	830	850
900	880	AMD	0.00	0.00	90	900	880	900
950	930	AMD	0.00	0.00	95	950	930	950
1000	980	AMD	0.00	0.00	100	1000	980	1000

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1/4 P.M. Cls
100	80	IBM	3.00	3.75	13	100	80	100
120	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	120	100	120
150	130	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18	150	130	150
180	160	Intel	0.00	0.00	20	180	160	180
200	180	Sun	0.00	0.00	22	200	180	200
250	230	HP	0.00	0.00	25	250	230	250
300	280	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30	300	280	300
350	330	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35	350	330	350
400	380	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40	400	380	400
450	430	Linear Technology	0.00	0.00	45	450	430	450
500	480	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	50	500	480	500
550	530	AMD	0.00	0.00	55	550	530	550
600	580	AMD	0.00	0.00	60	600	580	600
650	630	AMD	0.00	0.00	65	650	630	650
700	680	AMD	0.00	0.00	70	700	680	700
750	730	AMD	0.00	0.00	75	750	730	750
800	780	AMD	0.00	0.00	80	800	780	800
850	830	AMD	0.00	0.00	85	850	830	850
900	880	AMD	0.00	0.00	90	900	880	900
950	930	AMD	0.00	0.00	95	950	930	950
1000	980	AMD	0.00	0.00	100	1000	980	1000

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1/4 P.M. Cls
100	80	IBM	3.00	3.75	13	100	80	100
120	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	120	100	120
150	130	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18	150	130	150
180	160	Intel	0.00	0.00	20	180	160	180
200	180	Sun	0.00	0.00	22	200	180	200
250	230	HP	0.00	0.00	25	250	230	250
300	280	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30	300	280	300
350	330	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35	350	330	350
400	380	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40	400	380	400
450	430	Linear Technology	0.00	0.00	45	450	430	450
500	480	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	50	500	480	500
550	530	AMD	0.00	0.00	55	550	530	550
600	580	AMD	0.00	0.00	60	600	580	600
650	630	AMD	0.00	0.00	65	650	630	650
700	680	AMD	0.00	0.00	70	700	680	700
750	730	AMD	0.00	0.00	75	750	730	750
800	780	AMD	0.00	0.00	80	800	780	

# Analysts See Further Gains in U.S. Bonds

By Kenneth N. Gilpin  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Credit-market analysts and economists say the precipitous decline in short-term interest rates engineered by the Federal Reserve Board over the last 18 months should begin to pay some dividends for the economy in the second half of this year.

Few of them, however, said they expected much more than a tepid rebound. If they are right, short-term rates will stay low, and bond yields, which remained stubbornly high through much of 1991, probably will fall.

But economic recovery, these people acknowledge, has been widely seen as being just six months away for the last three years. And there are enough uncertainties to jeopardize even a modest improvement.

Nevertheless, guarded optimism prevails.

"The prospects for the economy are much better, because rates are down and we have already begun through a lot," said Edward J. Hyman, president of International Strategy & Investment, a New York investment advisor.

Inflation, the scourge of the fixed-income market, has fallen nicely over the last year and is showing few signs of reviving. And while the worry of rising unemployment continues, the pall of an impending war does not.

Since July 1990, the Fed has lowered its target

for the overnight rate on interbank loans in the federal funds market by 4.25 percentage points, to 4 percent. In response, other short-term rates have fallen and now stand at levels not seen since the late 1960s, when inflation was tame and U.S. budget deficits were not a problem.

That short-term rates have fallen so far has been a big surprise to many analysts. So, too, is the fact that the rate moves have not yet rekindled economic growth.

But given the problems in the U.S. financial system — difficulties that have transformed what might otherwise have been a traditional recession into something altogether different — economists shudder to think what might have happened had short-term rates not come down.

"We added up about \$2 trillion in floating-rate debt" during the 1980s, said Neal M. Soss, chief economist at First Boston Corp., adding: "Every percentage point drop in short rates frees up \$20 billion in cash flow to households and businesses. This economy would have collapsed without that sort of support."

Compared with the drop that has already taken place, further declines in short-term rates will be minimal, analysts agreed. Still, if the economy performs as poorly as is currently expected in the first quarter, the central bank is likely to feel compelled to cut the federal funds rate by at least another quarter of a point.

"Bond yields at 7 percent could be possible any time during the first half of the year," said Edward Yardeni, C.J. Lawrence Inc.'s chief economist. "Inflation over the next year should be between 2 percent and 3 percent, which makes bonds look very attractive."

Bond yields have fallen sharply since the Fed lowered its discount rate by a percentage point last month. The rate on Fed loans to banks is now 3.5 percent, while 30-year bonds are yielding about 7.5 percent.

But analysts fear the rally will end, and the recovery will be delayed if not derailed, should the government concoct a wildly stimulative package of tax cuts by spring.

Other risks to the recovery, analysts said, include the possibility of a protracted economic downturn in Europe, especially Germany, and a failure by Japan to stimulate its economy. If one or both occur, American exporters will suffer.

For the bond market, however, the biggest risk is that the widely held view of a tepid recovery is dead wrong.

"The risk is that the traditional business cycle is not dead," Mr. Yardeni said, "and that even as economists conclude that rates will stay low for quite some time, a major turnaround in the economy occurs, causing rates to come roaring back."

# AMEX

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

# NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

# AMEX

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

# NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

**NYSE**  
Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	MasterCard	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Amex	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	3.00	2.5	12	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Microsoft	1.00	1.5	15	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Apple	0.50	1.0	10	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Oracle	0.25	0.5	5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Novell	0.10	0.2	2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Lotus	0.05	0.1	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Intuit	0.02	0.05	0.5	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Visa	0.01	0.02	0.2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
117 1/2	117 1/2	Master						

Unpeg Dollar, Say Some in Hong Kong

HONG KONG — A number of economists in Hong Kong want the government to end the local dollar's peg to the U.S. dollar, saying that with inflation in double digits, it is self-defeating for the colony to have to cut interest rates to keep the currencies in line.

11 percent in November, Hong Kong has been forced to follow a monetary policy set in Washington. The United States, by contrast, has low inflation problems but serious concerns about recession.

"There are so many other uncertainties with which we have to live whether we like it or not because we are so externally oriented," he said at a recent news conference.

Air Route Woes

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways, Hong Kong's flag carrier, has projected possible losses of 63 million Hong Kong dollars (\$8.1 million) on its Los Angeles service in 1992, it was reported Thursday.

Mr. Faber wants a return to the free float, while Bank of East Asia's Mr. Chan proposes sending the local dollar against a basket of currencies including the dollar, yen and mark.

Expectations Are Low As Seoul Opens Bourse

SEOUL — South Korea will finally throw open its stock market to limited direct foreign investment on Friday, but the sorry state of the market itself and the gloomy outlook for South Korea's economy have dampened expectations.

Investor's Asia table showing stock indices for Hong Kong (Hang Seng), Singapore (Straits Times), and Tokyo (Nikkei 225) with historical data and current values.

Japan to Aid Vietnam

HANOI — Vietnam said Thursday that Japan would end a 14-year suspension of development aid and provide almost 4 billion yen (\$31.9 million) in the fiscal year that begins April 1.

INRO Stays Out of Market as Rubber Prices Fall

KUALA LUMPUR — The International Natural Rubber Organization said Thursday that it was staying out of regional markets despite a plunge in rubber prices below the level that makes intervention mandatory.

Some dealers said the buffer-stock manager seemed to have favored the consumers by waiting too long to intervene.

We can enter the market but we are not going to use the resources in one day," INRO has asked for an extra 100 million ringgit (\$37 million) in cash from member countries to finance further rubber buying.

Large table of international fund listings with columns for fund names, managers, and performance metrics. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'.

Advertisement for investment information, featuring the text 'For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS

Redskins Revving for a Rout

But They Still Wonder If They've Passed Their Peak

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington Redskins begin the National Football League playoffs the consensus favorite to win the NFC, a team that won more games and scored more points than any other in the NFL and a team that at times looked invincible.

Yet as they open the playoffs Saturday afternoon here against an Atlanta team they thrashed by 39 points seven weeks ago, one of their worries is this: Did they play their best football early? Did they reach their high-water mark against the Falcons and Steelers in mid-November and will they remember this season as one that fizzled out after a spectacular 11-week ride?

Or did the Redskins follow 11 solid weeks with five workmanlike weeks that combined some good play and some mediocre play? Did they simply suffer the emotional slump that is inevitable during a regular season long enough to make it impossible to play at an emotional peak every week?

Coach Joe Gibbs said he would like to know the answer himself. He knows that since defeating Pittsburgh 41-14 to go 11-0 on Nov. 17, the Redskins have not looked as good. They are 3-2 since, having lost to Dallas and Philadelphia, struggled on the road to beat Phoenix and the Los Angeles Rams and trounced the New York Giants.

An optimist would look at the last five weeks and see a team that was still good enough to win. The Redskins survived a pair of long road trips, they lost to the Cowboys and they lost to the Eagles after Gibbs had benched several starters. Perhaps the play wasn't as sharp, but they accomplished every goal they had coming into the season.

A pessimist would see trouble at every turn. They had trouble running the ball, they match up poorly with the Cowboys and the Falcons are coming to Washington angry at that 39-point loss.

Nevertheless, one of the bits of intrigue this week has been wondering if Washington played its best game six weeks ago. That's when the Redskins dismantled the Steelers in Pittsburgh, Mark Rypien completed 21 of 28 passes for 325 yards. The Posse caught 15 passes and the defense forced two turnovers and had five sacks.

After that game, they were leading the NFL in almost everything. They were averaging 140 rushing yards per game; it dropped to 101 for the final five games. They were averaging 33 points; it dropped to 24.8 for the final five. They were allowing 262 yards per game; it rose to 283 the final five games.

Coaches saw things on the films. They saw teams that stacked up to stop the run, but they also saw run blocking that wasn't as good. They saw some halves when the Redskins clearly were flat. Mainly, they saw a team that was still excellent for stretches, but one that for the first time all season looked only average for some stretches.

Perhaps what they saw is a team that played its best for 11 games, and then after meeting every challenge, winning close ones on the road, winning blowouts at home, finally beating the Giants and taking a commanding lead in the NFC East, a team that lost some interest.

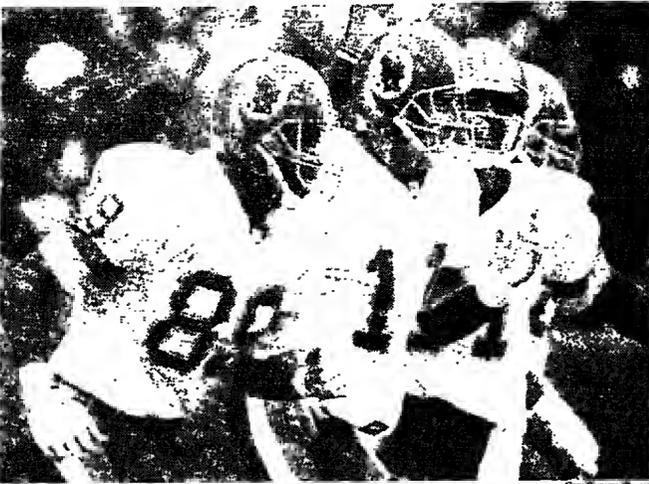
The next challenge is to get that edge back for the playoffs. "It's a concern, especially now," Rypien said. "That's a mental block we've got to get over. We had some games where we started slow. You start slow against a team like the Falcons, with the talent they have, and you could be in a hole just as

they were the last time we played them. It's a matter of coming out and firing right from the gun.

Rypien thought that wouldn't be a problem. At the very least, he certainly didn't see any correlation between struggling to get past the Cardinals and Rams and having trouble in the playoff opener.

"The playoffs bring a different adrenaline rush," he said. "For me, I have to keep it bottled up. Now, the young guys are going to be coming out of that tunnel foaming at the mouth. You've got to win this one. If you don't, there ain't nothing left."

Gibbs knows that his biggest advantage is having a team loaded with playoff experience. Only six Redskins haven't played in a post-season game, and four Redskins — Montie Coleman, Russ Grimm, Joe Jacoby and Don Warren — have played in all 16 post-season games under Gibbs. Nineteen Redskins have played in a Super Bowl.



Quarterback Mark Rypien, center, and his teammates are hoping to regain their form in the playoffs.

Run-and-Shoot Oilers Turn Defensive

Houston Hopes to Win Breathing Room for Offense by Stifling the Broncos

By Timothy W. Smith

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Houston's run-and-shoot offense is always susceptible to the whims of a stiff breeze. And the Oilers have shown that their rushing attack isn't steady enough to keep the pressure off their passing game.

It's a good thing the Oilers found their defense just in time for Saturday's National Football League playoff game against the Broncos in Denver.

The Oilers' defense appears to have hit its stride.

In the first AFC playoff game last week, Houston's defense snuffed the Jets on a fourth-and-goal at the 3, came up with an interception on another goal-line situation and shut out New York in the second half of their 17-10 victory.

It was the sixth consecutive game in which the Oilers' offense had not scored more than two touchdowns. But it didn't matter, because the defense provided the team with more than enough breathing room.

After the game, the Houston defensive coordinator, Jim Eddy, was more than a little giddy. "We reminded ourselves what kind of defense we can play. That's so important because in the playoffs you win with defense and this gives us some momentum."

Jim Eddy, Oilers' defensive coordinator

He was also optimistic about the prospects of frustrating Denver's quarterback, John Elway. The Oilers defeated the Jets without the services of two of their starting defensive linemen and a linebacker who wasn't completely healthy.

Defensive tackle Ray Childress missed the game with a cracked rib, defensive tackle Doug Smith went out of the game in the second

quarter with a rib injury and linebacker Lamar Lathon played at about 80 percent with a rib injury, though he led the team with 11 tackles.

All three are expected to be in the lineup against the Broncos, which should strengthen the Oilers' run defense and pass rush.

Houston humiliated Denver in their Oct. 6 game at the Astrodome, 42-14. The Oilers took a 35-0 halftime lead with the help of three

successive Broncos turnovers converted into 21 points and a blocked punt for a touchdown.

That victory was inspired by defense. Oilers cornerback Chris Dishman intercepted an Elway pass and returned it 43 yards in the 1 to set up a score, then returned a fumble by running back Steve Sewell for another touchdown. It was the only game this season in which the Oilers have given up more than 20 points.

Houston linebacker Al Smith said the Oilers' defense had to do the same thing to Denver this time around.

"We have to give our offense as many chances as possible to do well," he said. "We can't put them in any kind of hole. We understand that. It's up to us to come through, like we did last time. We put that game away early. I'd like to see us do it again."

The Denver coach, Dan Reeves, hasn't really forgotten the sting of that loss. After the Oilers won on Sunday, Reeves and his assistant coaches headed for their training facility and began watching game film in preparation for Saturday's game.

Reeves said that redemption would play a major role in the Broncos-Oilers game as well as in the other AFC playoff game between Buffalo and Kansas City.

"The Oilers embarrassed us, and the Bills were embarrassed by Kansas City," Reeves told The Denver Post. "To me, that's the great thing about these games. It ought to be interesting to see what happens this time. Nobody likes to get embarrassed again."

Swiss Out Spain in Hopman Cup

The Associated Press

PERTH, Australia — Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere and Jakob Hlasek scored singles victories Thursday, lifting Switzerland over Spain and into the final of the Hopman Cup tennis tournament.

The victories gave fourth-seeded Switzerland an unbeatable 2-0 lead over second-seeded Spain and rendered the mixed doubles meaningless. Maleeva-Fragniere defeated Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, in the opening women's singles, then Hlasek beat Emilio Sanchez, 6-4, 6-3.

Switzerland will meet fifth-seeded Czechoslovakia in Friday night's final. The Swiss reached the final for the first time. Spain won the title in 1989.

BOOKS

INVENTING JAPAN: The Making of a Postwar Civilization

By William Chapman. 330 pages. \$22. Prentice-Hall Press, 15 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10023.

Reviewed by Robert C. Christopher

THERE is a duality about William Chapman's "Inventing Japan" that brings to mind the bit of doggerel about the girl with a curl right in the middle of her forehead. When this book is good, which is most of the time, it is very, very good. But when it is bad, it is — well, not bad but at least strangely simplistic.

In his preface, Chapman declares that what he has produced is "a journalist's book." If there is meant to be a hint of apology in that statement, it is unnecessary. The author, who spent 12 years in Tokyo as a correspondent, mostly for The Washington Post, knows Japan extremely well, has thought hard and intelligently about its people, institutions and problems and expresses himself with a grace and lucidity too often lacking in scholarly writing. He also achieves an admirable degree of dispassion, falling prey neither to the reluctance of some Japanophiles to portray the object of their affections wars and all, nor to the strident scapegoating of "revisionists" whose work has lately become so chic.

He is at his best in his insights into the

immediate causes and nature of the changes that have swept Japan since the end of World War II. He brushes aside the view that the U.S. occupation was a coherent and brilliantly planned exercise in the transformation of Japanese values and institutions. He points out that it was a highly improvisational, with contending forces pulled in radically different directions and with the Japanese playing a considerably more important role than is generally ascribed to them.

It is, however, some of Chapman's views on more current matters that are most likely to surprise — and, with luck, educate — readers whose knowledge of Japan is largely derived from the rhetoric of Japan-bashing politicians and businessmen or the frequently superficial coverage in the U.S. media. With a single karate chop, "Inventing Japan" disposes of the notion that it was either absentmindedness or a fervent devotion to free trade that led the United States to tolerate inoperable Japanese trade practices for 20 years after the occupation had ended; rather, he points out, American tolerance resulted from a conscious decision by successive administrations that to strengthen the Japanese economy in this way was sound Cold War strategy.

With similar briskness, Chapman refutes other canards — among them the perennial Washington complaint that Japan has failed to make fundamental changes in its economic behavior in response to American demands and the no less bitter charge that when it comes to their own national defense the Japanese

have cynically taken "a free ride" at the expense of the American taxpayer. In partial response to the latter point, Chapman observes that during most of the postwar era, the Japanese simply did not believe the danger of a Soviet attack on Japan was great enough to require massive spending on their defense establishment.

"Inventing Japan" is studied with interesting, mostly accurate and often original judgments on specific aspects of postwar Japanese behavior. All of which makes it difficult to understand how Chapman arrived at what he presents as his underlying theme, which, as his title implies, is that nothing in Japan's pre-World War II history and culture has very much to do with what Japan has become since the war.

Up to a point, one can sympathize with Chapman's disdain for those he sometimes dismisses as "the culturalists." Unfortunately, though, in his impatience Chapman goes to the other extreme. In general, when it comes to appraising the relationship between past and present in Japan, Chapman performs the classic maneuver of throwing the baby out with the bath water.

But this is a book that will richly repay a reader seeking a greater understanding of the world's new economic gothic.

Robert C. Christopher, the author of "The Japanese Mind," is administrator of the Pulitzer Prize. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT the Reisinger Board-a-Match Team Championship held in Indianapolis, Indiana earlier last month, Clifford Russell of Miami, Florida led his team to victory over a team captained by Mike Cappelletti Jr. of Knoxville, Tennessee and George Rappee of New York City.

The Cappelletti team would have been tied for the lead at the start of the last round of the Reisinger but for a bizarre episode on the diagrammed deal. In normal team play, scored by imps, one would expect North-South to play in six hearts or diamonds. But at board-a-match scoring it was important to play six no-trump from the North side of the table.

But if North-South, by some misfortune, reached seven no-trump, as happened at more than one table, the contract had no chance with North as declarer and East on lead. In the weird auction shown, South's two no-trump rebid was an artificial forcing action. After that a wheel came off, and when North-South had raised themselves by their bootstraps to seven no-trump, East doubled firmly to show that he had a trick. He actually had two tricks with a club lead, but the junior Cappelletti as West had no way to work that out. He guessed wrong by leading a spade, and South quickly claimed his doubled grand slam.

West led the spade ten

Bridge score table showing West, North, East, South scores and a list of hands.

West led the spade ten

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

A word puzzle section titled 'Jumble' with a grid and clues.

BLONDIE



REX MORGAN



PEANUTS



WIZARD OF ID



GARFIELD



Has Corporate America Pulled Plug on Magic?

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has taken several weeks, but America has begun to emotionally distance itself from Magic Johnson.

In a recent article by The Associated Press, a spokesman for Pepsi-Cola, Andrew Giangola, brazenly admitted that that company expects next summer, "is not on the front burner."

The article also quoted Marty Blackman, of the advertising consulting firm Blackman & Rayber Limited, on the likelihood that "companies will fully support his public commitment and refrain from using him in active advertising."

In other words, forget about using Johnson's name to help foster a new enlightenment on AIDS. Corporate America will apparently give at the office, nothing more.

The article added that only Converse has firmly stated its intentions. But despite early promises by Johnson's other endorsement companies to stand by him, to make a public show of complete support, most Johnson ads have already been pulled and most of the companies are going to walk.

This back-door play is not only predictable, but sad and shameful, though not because Johnson is morally entitled to earn millions for affirming the yumminess of soft drinks and fast food.

The reluctance by these companies to retain Johnson for as long as he can bring himself to smile for the camera is ultimately depressing, testimony on how far we are from publicly facing this virus no longer belongs in the mainstream, on television or an assembly line.

At the height of his marketing life, which was Nov. 6, or the day before he announced that he had tested positive for HIV, Johnson embraced these commercial marriages, hopefully with the understanding that they had nothing to do with love. They ought to have something to do with humanity.

JOHNSON RIGHT NOW is only carrying the virus. He does not have AIDS and may not have it for another 10 years. His name and face are more identifiable now than ever, far more than most active athletes.

Still, less than two months since his announcement, he stands to be cornered as America's AIDS pitchman, its greatest celebrity leper.

In too many conversations lately, I have heard expressions of dismay regarding Johnson's presence at NBA arenas across the country.

Why does he shoot baskets before Lakers games? Why does he insist on accompanying the team on the road, most recently to Chicago and Detroit? What was that media circus in New York, where he invited the press to watch him work out with the Knicks coach, Pat Riley, all about? What is he trying to prove?

The Magic Johnson story slowly shifts now from shock and sadness to fear and ignorance.

Corporate America will presumably base its decisions to pull the plug on Johnson on the bottom line, on what it believes the country's consumers are ready to swallow.

Judging from some of the messengers who flash nightly across our screens, we will just about swallow anything — as long as it's not a reminder of AIDS.

During the first hours of his retirement, as he attempted to deal with an impossible merging of his public and personal lives, Magic Johnson, understandably, made mistakes.

Some of his comments were insensitive to homosexuals. He was too slow to express concern about the women he might have infected.

Smart, sensitive and a quick learner, Reeves has become more careful with his words. He has lately been talking more about playing in the Olympics, possibly even the playoffs. That's probably wishful thinking, but he can wish, and so can we. It is better than writing him a check, wishing him luck and tuning him out.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'In Spli', 'Huskies', and 'Mercedes'.

SPORTS

In Split Vote, Miami Edges Washington for College Championship



Trophy in hand, Washington's coach, Don James, and his players celebrated their Rose Bowl victory.

Hurricanes Roll Over Nebraska

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — If anybody was going to get in Miami's way of a fourth national championship in eight years, it certainly was not going to be the Stone Age Nebraska Cornhuskers.

Gaining a mere yard was a stunning achievement during some stretches Wednesday night for one-dimensional Nebraska. And Mi-

ORANGE BOWL

ami, while not especially sharp by its lofty standards, flexed enough muscle for a 22-0 victory in the Orange Bowl to finish the season at 12-0, matched only by Washington.

"I vote in the coaches poll and I'm going to vote us No. 1 and Washington No. 2," said Miami's coach, Dennis Erickson. "If a split came out and we're both national champions, I could live with that very easily. Going 12-0 is quite a feat in college football."

Indeed, there was a split, but it favored Miami. Final rankings by The Associated Press and The New York Times made the Hurricanes No. 1, but Washington topped the USA Today-CNN coaches poll.

For Miami, it was the fifth consecutive bowl victory, all on New Year's Day. And for Nebraska, it was the fifth consecutive bowl loss, all on New Year's Day.

It was also Miami's 45th straight victory on its home turf, and the 77,547 who sat through a rainy night saw the first Orange Bowl classic shutout since 1963, when Alabama beat Oklahoma, 17-0. To find the last time Nebraska was shut out, was necessary to go back nearly as far, 221 games to 1972, when Tom Osborne, as a rookie coach, was whitewashed by Oklahoma.

"I don't know that I've ever been around a defensive performance like that," Erickson said. "The way we played defense was convincing."

The 11th-ranked Cornhuskers (9-2-1) led the nation in rushing with 353 yards per game during the season. Wednesday night they rushed for 82 yards and gained a total of 171. After one quarter, they had a grand total of one yard to Miami's 160.

The Miami offense doesn't have the stars people have grown accustomed to seeing, but the freshman running back Larry Jones won the game's most valuable player award by carrying 30 times for 144 yards and one touchdown. He was playing because Stephen McGuire was injured and Martin Patton was suspended.

"It was his time and he was accountable," Erickson said. Quarterback Gino Torretta finished 19 for 41, for 257 yards, with two interceptions and one touchdown pass. But several of his passes were dropped in the rain and 12 penalties kept the Hurricanes from running up the score.

"We should have scored 21, 22 more," Torretta said. Even so, he hit Kevin Williams for 36 yards, setting up an eight-yard touchdown pass to Williams four minutes into the game for 7-0. And his 38-yard pass to Lamar Thomas set up Carlos Huerta's 24-yard field goal that made it 10-0. Another 24-yarder by Huerta made it 13-0, with four minutes still left in the first quarter.

Nebraska didn't pick up a first down until six minutes before halftime, by which time it was obvious to anyone, even the Cornhuskers, they couldn't take advantage of Miami's carelessness on offense.

Miami made it 19-0 on the first drive of the third quarter when Torretta scorched the Nebraska defense by throwing the same pass pattern three consecutive times for 17, 12 and 17 yards to Williams, Thomas and Williams again. Jones, who started the drive with two carries for 11 yards, finished it with



The Miami receiver Kevin Williams cradling a pass from the Hurricanes' Gino Torretta for a touchdown in the first quarter.

rushes of eight, five and finally one yard for the touchdown.

Huerta added a 54-yard field goal and the Miami defense kept picking off passes of forcing fumbles whenever Nebraska scored the least bit interested in scoring. The Cornhuskers' quarterback, Keithen McCort, was 6 of 18 for 80 yards and two interceptions. But the numbers were better than his performance.

The Miami defenders were amazed that Nebraska didn't come with some surprises packed. The Cornhuskers left the Orange Bowl talking about missed opportunities to make big plays and such, apparently not realizing how far they were from mounting any serious threat.

"I don't know, they just play well at home," Nebraska tight end Johnny Mitchell said, perhaps not recalling Miami's victory at then-No. 1 Florida State in November. "We've had bad luck the last five years in bowl games."

Miami defensive end Eric Miller said it might've been a while before Nebraska put up any points.

"The way we were playing to-night, we'd be going until about noon tomorrow," the senior said. "It's unbelievable the way our defense rose to the occasion," he added. "It's the best we've played since I've been here by far. Everything went perfect."

"I don't know what happened over there," Nebraska linebacker Derek Brown said. "We needed to run the ball, and we just didn't do that."

In other bowl games, reports of which appeared in some editions of Thursday's International Herald Tribune:

**COTTON BOWL**  
Florida St. 10, Texas A&M 2: In Dallas, in one of the ugliest of post-season games, the teams produced a record-tying 13 turnovers. The Aggies lost eight of them and got their only points on a rainy day when Casey Weldon was sacked in the end zone by linebacker Quentin Coryatt for a safety.

But Weldon also scored his first touchdown since 1988 by faking a draw and running around right end. The Buckeyes had tied the game when Steve Tovar blocked Pat O'Neill's punt at the Syracuse 15 and Tito Paul recovered in the end zone.

**HALL OF FAME BOWL**  
Syracuse 24, Ohio St. 17: In Tampa, Florida, Syracuse used the long pass to stun the Buckeyes. Marvin Graves threw for touchdowns of 50 and 60 yards and hit Qadry Ismail with a 57-yarder that set up a field goal.

Shelby Hill had the 50-yard score. Then Antonio Johnson streaked behind the defense to grab the 60-yarder with 7:05 remaining to break a 17-17 tie. Graves, who also had a 3-yard TD run, threw for a career-high 309 yards.

"We had to score, and we had to score quick," Graves said of the winning TD. "That was the way to do it."

Syracuse (10-2) concluded the season with a six-game winning streak, while Ohio State (8-4) finished with consecutive losses.

The Buckeyes had tied the game when Steve Tovar blocked Pat O'Neill's punt at the Syracuse 15 and Tito Paul recovered in the end zone.

On Tennessee's next possession, Kelly was hit at his 13 by tackle Tyoka Jackson, who not only was

2 Polls Favor Hurricanes, But Coaches Tip Huskies

The Associated Press

Miami laid claim to its fourth national collegiate football championship in nine seasons on Thursday, finishing first in two national rankings, but Washington narrowly won a poll of coaches.

The Hurricanes won the The Associated Press media poll by the slimmest margin ever. They also topped the final rankings by The New York Times, while the Huskies were second. Washington won the USA Today-CNN coaches title.

Results of the United Press International final top 20 rankings were to be released later Thursday.

In the AP poll, Miami edged Washington by four points in the closest final vote in the 56-year history of the poll.

"It's great for the program," said Miami's coach, Dennis Erickson. "This team deserves to be No. 1."

Washington's coach, Don James, was disappointed by the AP vote, but his spirits soared later when the coaches' poll came out.

"I'm tremendously excited," he said. "I think it would have been a tragedy if one of us didn't get a trophy."

The Hurricanes and the Huskies both finished 12-0 after impressive bowl victories on Wednesday, the first time since the 1973 season that two major teams have gone undefeated and untied.

"I had a feeling it was going to be a split," Erickson said. "When you have two 12-0 teams, if somebody clear-cut won, I think it would be unfair. It doesn't make it any less satisfying because it was a split. We're national champions."

Washington, which trailed Miami by 14 points in the AP poll going into the bowls, almost overcame the deficit after demolishing Michigan in the Rose Bowl, 34-14. But Miami, which blanketed Nebraska 22-0 in the Orange Bowl, barely held on to win the balloting by a nationwide panel of sportswriters and broadcasters.

The Hurricanes outpointed the Huskies, 1,472 to 1,468, including a narrow 32-to-28 advantage in first-place votes. It was so close that eight voters made Miami and

Washington co-champions, giving each half of a first-place vote.

Teams get 25 points for a first-place vote, 24 for second and so on down to one point for 25th place.

Previously, the closest final margin was Alabama's 16-point victory over Ohio State in 1961, when the national championship was determined before the bowls. Since the AP started its postseason poll in 1968, the smallest final margin had been 20 points, when Brigham Young edged Washington in 1984.

In the USA Today-CNN poll, Washington topped Miami by 9 points, 1,449 to 1,440, and a first-place vote, 33% to 25%.

Miami, which won national titles in 1953, 1957, 1989 and 1990, is only the fifth school to capture four or more AP championships. Notre Dame leads with eight, followed by Oklahoma with six, Alabama with five and Minnesota with four.

5-TD Penn State Rally Rocks Tennessee, 42-17

By Jason Dianos

New York Times Service

TEMPE, Arizona — In one of the most improbable recent comebacks, a demoralized and beaten Penn State scored five touchdowns in 8 minutes for a stunning 42-17 victory over Tennessee in the 21st Fiesta Bowl.

Midway through the third quarter on Wednesday, the Volunteers had outgained the Nittany Lions

by 400 yards to 67 and were leading 17-7 when the punter, Tom Hutton, fearing a block, elected to take a 5-yard loss at his 42.

It was the first time since the game's first possession that Penn State found itself in Tennessee territory. And although the Nittany Lions were forced to punt, it marked the game's turning point.

The Penn State defense, which had been run ragged by Andy Kelly's passing, asserted itself, forcing a punt that O.J. McDuffie returned 39 yards to the Tennessee 35.

On third and 10, quarterback Tony Sacca, who at that time was struggling through one of the worst days of his collegiate career, found McDuffie on the sideline for 28 yards and a first and goal. Two plays later, Sacca hit Chip LaBarca in the end zone.

On Tennessee's next possession, Kelly was hit at his 13 by tackle Tyoka Jackson, who not only was

covered the resulting fumble. A play later, Sacca rolled right, looked left and found tight end Kyle Brady open in the end zone, and Penn State led, 21-17.

The Vols were on the defensive and were rattled. A shaken Kelly missed his wingback Craig Faulken, instead hitting the Nittany Lions' linebacker Reggie Givens.

Givens returned the gift 8 yards to the Tennessee 26, and five plays later, on fourth-and-goal from the 1, Richie Anderson dived over a pile for an 11-point lead.

Kelly, who threw for 204 yards in the first half, but was only 4 of 14 in the second for 69 yards, went back to pass again. Penn State, which had introduced a blitzing scheme after the half, ran a corner blitz at Kelly and caught him blindsided.

As Derek Boctmah jared the ball from Kelly's hand at the Tennessee 25, Givens caught it in the air at the 23 and raced in for the fourth Nittany Lion touchdown in 4 minutes.

Kelly was finished. He threw an interception, was sacked on a blitz and completed a short screen before the Vols punted again.

McDuffie, Penn State's main offensive threat all season, returned it 10 yards to the Volunteer 49.

Five plays later, McDuffie ran an out to the sideline. As the defender, Jeremy Lincoln, slipped, McDuffie carried Sacca's pass and cut back toward the goal line, sprinting 37 yards for the final score.

Final AP College Poll

With first-place votes in parentheses, see our records and total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and previous rankings:

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Team, Points. 1. Miami (22) 1,472; 2. Washington (28) 1,468; 3. Penn St. 1,468; 4. Florida St. 1,458; 5. Nebraska 1,458; 6. Michigan 1,454; 7. Florida 1,434; 8. California 1,429; 9. East Carolina 1,424; 10. Iowa 1,424; 11. Syracuse 1,424; 12. Texas A&M 1,424; 13. Notre Dame 1,424; 14. Tennessee 1,424; 15. Nebraska 1,424; 16. Colorado 1,424; 17. Georgia 1,424; 18. Clemson 1,424; 19. UCLA 1,424; 20. Colorado 1,424; 21. Tulsa 1,424; 22. Stanford 1,424; 23. Brigham Young 1,424; 24. N. Carolina St. 1,424; 25. Air Force 1,424.

Times Computer Ranking

The New York Times final computer rankings based on each team's weekly scores with emphasis on who won, by what margin and against what quality of opposition (determined by its record against other teams). The model collapses runaway scores, and recent games count more than earlier ones.

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Team, Points. 1. Miami, Fla. (22) 1,472; 2. Washington, D.C. (28) 1,468; 3. Penn St. (16) 1,468; 4. Florida (16) 1,458; 5. Michigan (16) 1,458; 6. Nebraska (16) 1,458; 7. East Carolina (16) 1,424; 8. Iowa (16) 1,424; 9. Syracuse (16) 1,424; 10. Texas A&M (16) 1,424; 11. Notre Dame (16) 1,424; 12. Tennessee (16) 1,424; 13. Nebraska (16) 1,424; 14. Colorado (16) 1,424; 15. Georgia (16) 1,424; 16. Clemson (16) 1,424; 17. UCLA (16) 1,424; 18. Colorado (16) 1,424; 19. Tulsa (16) 1,424; 20. Stanford (16) 1,424; 21. Brigham Young (16) 1,424; 22. N. Carolina St. (16) 1,424; 23. Air Force (16) 1,424.

Huskies Halt Michigan, 34-14

By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — The University of Washington, playing as if motivated by a national championship, staked an emphatic claim to be No. 1.

The Huskies, slowed a bit by occasional mistakes in the first half, routed Michigan, 34-14, in the 78th Rose Bowl on Wednesday to finish their season with a 12-0 record. Next came the voting.

Washington enhanced its chances of closing the season ranked first, but then Miami blanketed Nebraska in the Orange Bowl. On Thursday, the Hurricanes were ranked first by The New York Times and The Associated Press, with the United Press International poll to be released later in the day. The Huskies were ranked first, however, by the USA Today-CNN poll of coaches.

Quarterback Billy Joe Hobert, chastised earlier by Coach Don James for saying publicly that Washington should bypass the Rose Bowl and seek out Miami to decide No. 1, was exceptional, throwing for two touchdowns and running for another.

Reserve Mark Brunell threw a fourth-quarter scoring pass of 38 yards to Mario Bailey, who struck a Heisman Trophy pose in the end zone similar to one the real Heisman winner, Desmond Howard, struck in a game before the regular season ended.

Michigan (10-2) was behind by just 6 points at halftime, but quickly became a 24-point deficit early in the final period.

The polls could wait. The game was the thing, and it became, from the start, a series of big plays from big players.

Steve Emtman, Washington's defensive tackle and Outland Trophy winner, did not look as if he had spent most of the week in bed recovering from the flu.

And Desmond Howard, Michigan's wide receiver and Heisman winner, made a spectacular catch that helped the Wolverines to their only touchdown of the first half.

Without it, Michigan likely would have been in considerable trouble. The Huskies had a 13-7 lead at halftime, but they were forced to settle for two field goals instead of two touchdowns in the second quarter and probably should have had a 14-point lead.

One apparent touchdown, a 14-yard scoring run by Jay Barry, was called back because of a holding penalty and instead became a 24-yard field goal — and a 10-7 Washington lead — by Travis Hanson.

Minutes later, the Huskies failed on another opportunity when two passes by Hobert were dropped in the end zone, one by Beno Bryant and another by all-America receiver Mario Bailey, who let the ball fly between his hands in the far corner. So Hanson kicked another field

goal, this one from 23 yards, to make it 13-7.

For most of the half, though, it was Washington's defense that seemed in control. It held Michigan to minus 2 yards in total offense for the first quarter and 53 in the half.

Emtman, who also won the Lombardi Award for outstanding lineman, had two exceptional moments.

In the first, he forced an early fumble by Wolverine quarterback Elvis Grbac after initially fighting off a double-team block by two linemen. Then, just before the half, he sacked Grbac for a 12-yard loss after the Wolverine had taken possession of the ball at the Washington 29-yard line after an interception. Michigan eventually lost more on the drive and had to punt.

The Huskies scored first, completing a 54-yard drive that was set up on a Hobert pass to Bailey that measured 44 yards and gained a first down at the Michigan 6.

On the first play of the second quarter, Hobert faked a handoff to Bryant, who drove into the line, and took the ball in himself from 2 yards away.

Michigan, though, responded quickly to tie the game. Grbac, after missing three earlier pass attempts to Howard, finally found him in single coverage and connected a 35-yard gain from the Washington 44-yard line to the 9.

On third down, Grbac then threw high for flanker Yale Van Dyne, but the ball sailed into the arms of Walter Smith in the back of the end zone for a touchdown.

Mark Brunell, Washington's backup quarterback, ran one series in the second quarter, as promised earlier in the week by James. It was perhaps the team's best drive.

Brunell, the player of the game in last year's Rose Bowl, completed 6 of 7 passes and should have taken the Huskies to a touchdown, but the penalty spoiled things and the kick they settled for left the Huskies with just 3 points.

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